HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,357—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
17th Dec	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th "	ARCADIA	6903	VICTORIA	6522
21st "	ORIENTAL	6294		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	ARCADIA	6903	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6523
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th "	ARCADIA	6903	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903		
25th "	PENINSULAR	6294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6903	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6903	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CARGO shipped and cleared and Insurance effected against all risks.
Baggage cleared or shipped.
BANK NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and CIRCULAR NOTES at current rates.

Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
SAGERIES MARITIMES.
H MAIL
MERS.
LLES.
ns. To Sail on
THURSDAY.
...28th Jan. 1905.
...23rd Feb 1905.
r ...23rd Mar. 1905.
TS WITH THE
S. N. Co.
to issue RETURN
Messageries Mari-
Austrian Lloyd's at
prove, in some cases,
three months' privi-
RECT,
SHIPPING
To Sail on
... 6th Jan. 1905.
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
LE ITALIANA
TINO UNITO
ES.
Y to NAPLES and
OA direct or
SI and VENICE
ORT SAID).
aptains. To sail on
anepa.....15th Dec. 1904.
poriti ...11th Jan. 1905.
nepa .....16th Feb. 1905.
RTS INCLUSIVE
BEER.
2nd Class. 3rd Class.
Rs. 350 Rs. 165
.. 325
LONDON on application.
connection at Naples or
kly service. 1st Class
l Rates for Missionaries.
option of going via Genoa
rsa, and can break their
AND HONGKONG.
aptains. To sail on
Maganzini...17th Dec. 1904.
Belsito.....17th Jan. 1905.
Maganini...17th Feb. 1905.
SALOON Fares to SINGA-
ONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
o. 27.

NOTICE.
RIBERS who have
been SUPPLIED with the
STER" through the Cosmopoli-
can obtain it by applying to
ENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road,
et, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 12th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th December, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Maogrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, MAHOMMERAH, KOWEIT AND BUSREH.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 13th December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 14th December.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 9th December, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†* MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
†* GISELA	G. Dasovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
†* CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905

† Will call at Sirmio. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 800.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Dec. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 34, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREEN'S
OF
BOMBAY
SUPPLY EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF
FIRST CLASS PROVISIONS.
THEIR SPECIALITIES ARE
HAMS, BACON
AND
CHEESE,
ALL OF THE PRIMEST QUALITY.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
W. B. GREEN AND CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS : Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

SMOKE
BAHADUR
CIGARS
THEY HAVE
NO
EQUALS!
McDOWELL & CO. LD.
MADRAS.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SURREST.
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
BOWMAN'S

EXHIBITION
THIS MONTH AND AFTER.
A JOURNEY TO BOMBAY,
SHOULD INCLUDE A VISIT
TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT,
43 ESPLANADE ROAD.
DO NOT FORGET, RAILWAY RETURN TICKETS FOR XMAS HOLIDAYS.
CHRISTMAS TRADE ON THE MOVE
STOCK UP TO CONCERT PITCH.
NOVELTIES IN JEWELLERY.
NOVELTIES IN CLOCKS & WATCHES,
NOVELTIES IN CASED SILVERWARE.
NOVELTIES HERE,
NOVELTIES THERE,
NOVELTIES EVERYWHERE.
AT
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.
FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.
CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette," where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition." Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

'XMAS 1904.
MONGINI BROTHERS
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
'XMAS CAKES.

			Rs.	a.
'Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing		...	1	0 per lb.
Do.	do.	Chocolate Iced	1	4 "
Do.	do.	Almond Iced	1	8 "

'XMAS BOXES containing 'XMAS CAKE, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, CRACKERS, Etc., Etc., from Rs. 10.
SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST AND 'XMAS LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BRILLIANT EXHIBITION OF NEW GOODS
FOR CHRISTMAS SEASON
AT MESSRS. HINODE & CO.
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
The following Articles are fully worth sending Home as
'XMAS PRESENTS :—
JAPANESE CURIOS, TOYS, PICTURE FRAMES, TEA, COFFEE and TOILET SETS FLOWER POTS, SATSUMA VASE AND PLATES, ENAMEL, BRONZE and PORCELAIN WARE, LACQUERED BOXES and TRAYS, PICTURE POST CARDS, SILK and COTTON KIMONOS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERY, SCREEN, IVORY PANNELS, Etc., Etc.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS and MUSCATEL RAISINS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WESTMINSTER

GLEE AND CONCERT PARTY.

(from London)

MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE

has much pleasure in announcing that arrangements are completed for the appearance of the above named party

AT THE

TOWN HALL

FOR

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT

The Character of the Programmes given are novel and interesting, embracing

MADRIGALS,
GLEES,
PART—SONGS,
HUMOROUS CATCHES,
and
NATIONAL BALLADS.

The Party consists of
TWELVE ARTISTES
including
EIGHT MALE GLEE SINGERS
and
FOUR SOLO SOPRANO BOYS.
Supported by
MADAME MARIE HOOTON
(The Eminent English Contralto)
MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE
(The English Tenor)
and
MR DUDLEY CAUSTON
(The Celebrated Society Entertainer)

SPECIAL MATINEE

FOR CHILDREN

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

PRICES—Rs. 4. 3. 2, and 1.

Children admitted at SATURDAYS Matinee to all parts of the Hall 1 Re. Adults as usual.

Plans of Reserved Seats at SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on THURSDAY the 15th December, 1904, for "Certain Works in connection with the VICTORIA ALBERT MUSEUM," Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 6,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 10th December, 1904.

BOMBAY 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 17th DECEMBER, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 p. m. on MONDAY, 12th December, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Morland Road Byculla. 7th December, 1904.

ORIENT CLUB.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, 12th December, 1904, at 6 P.M.

JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
S. M. EDWARDES,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 25th November, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a Fair and a Half will be ISSUED between any two stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from stations between Bombay and Kalyan) from the 14th to 31st December, 1904, both days inclusive, and will be available for the completion of the return journey upto midnight of the 14th January 1905.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21th November, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONCESSION TO PASSENGERS VISITING THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY IN DECEMBER 1904.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS Passengers travelling from or via stations on this Railway to Bombay (except from any station between BOMBAY and KALYAN) will be granted RETURN TICKETS at a Fare and a half for the double journey from the 5th December 1904 to 31st January 1905, both days inclusive, the return tickets being available for the completion of the return journey upto the 10th February, 1905.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th November, 1904.

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, including R. M. Railway—CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES for—

(1.) Christmas Holidays;
2.) Visitors to the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Bombay.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will also be issued for Horses from Bombay to any station distant over 50 miles on the Broad Gauge Section.

For particulars, see Notices exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 17th November, 1904.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1904 OF Rs 21 LAKHS.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, invite TENDERS for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 10 Lakhs only, as the first issue of the Loan of 21 Lakhs.

Under the powers vested in them by Section 69-A of the Karachi Port Trust Act VI of 1886 as amended by Act II of 1902, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi have reserved unto themselves and set apart the sum of Rs. 5,00,000 (five lakhs) from the above issue of 10 Lakhs.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payayable as follows:—

5 per cent. on application.
20 per cent. on allotment.
25 per cent. on 16th June, 1905.
25 per cent. on 15th September, 1905.
25 per cent. on 16th December, 1905.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment and it will be allowed on subsequent instalments only from dates when such instalments are due.

The deposit of 5 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not paid up on due dates.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 16th December, 1904, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, Clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act XI of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

R. P. BARROW,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.
Trust Office, Karachi, 1st November, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

NOTICE.

THE EXHIBITION will be CLOSED to the Public from SUNDAY the 11th to WEDNESDAY the 14th December 1904 both days inclusive and will be RE-OPENED on THURSDAY the 15th day of December 1904 at 3 P M.

Unused COUPONS for these days will be available for admission irrespective of dates.

VITHALDAS D. THAKERSEY,
Chairman
Exhibition Committee.

A GRAND CONVERSAZIONE in connection with the Commemoration of the Centenary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, will be held under the Presidency of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, in the TOWN HALL, on the evening of the 18th JANUARY next. Full particulars will be announced later.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

BYCULLA. BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE RE-OPENS and Second and Third Session Classes begin on MONDAY 9th January 1905.

New Candidates should make applications so as to reach the Principal on or before the 5th January 1905.

New Candidates who have not passed the School Final or Matriculation Examinations are required to pass an Entrance Examination to be held at the Institute on WEDNESDAY 11th January, 1905 at 10 A.M.

Early application is necessary owing to the large increase in the number of candidates.

The Subjects taught practically on the machines, include Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving, Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling and Locomotive Engineering. The complementary Science subjects include Mechanics, Steam, Machine Drawing, Heat and Electricity and Magnetism. Full Technological certificates, Scholarships Prizes, Gold Medal, and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1904 and 15th JANUARY, 1905, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

First Class Return..... Rs. 60.
Second Class Return..... Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(EXCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1904, for the supply of the above during the 12, 24, and 36 months, respectively, commencing from 1st January, 1905.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving Particulars of the approximate Quantities and Description of the Books and Forms required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with Heading as above, and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favor of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

5. All Books and Forms to be in accordance with the Company's standard Samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6 The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th Nov. 1904.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL Madras Grand Show of Indian Art Wares, High Class Silver Ware Embroidery, &c., manufactured for this Exhibition. "St Louis Star" of the 23rd October and "Madras Mail" of 28th November, 1904, contain a full description of the Eleven Highest Awards granted by the Jury at the World's Fair for Silversmith and Goldsmith work, Carved Jain Temple, Furniture and Madras Embroidery. Grand prizes, Gold and Silver Medals for other Exhibits, etc.

FRAMJEE P. BHUMGARA AND COMPANY.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, etc.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STABS BRANDY.

(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

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PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.

(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)

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Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
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ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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ACCOUNTANT WANTED.—TO TAKE CHARGE of all the ACCOUNTS in an office running to about five lacs per annum and to remodel them on the latest system. Only those who have had a thorough training in all branches of accounts either in one of the Government Departments, or in one of the large Railways, need apply. Applications, stating pay exinged, accompanied by copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be addressed to 1525 D., Advt., Dept., "The Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—Energetic and Intelligent PUPILS for an Efficient and Systematic Course in Accountancy, Mercantile Law and Business Methods. Terms exceedingly moderate. Perfect satisfaction ensured and passing Guaranteed. Employments secured to Passed Students free of charge. New Term begins JANUARY, 1905. Apply to S. B. BILLIMORIA, A. F. I. A., Principal, Commercial Training Institution, 10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE.—J. F. LOSO & SONS, Proprietors.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay: Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-8 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Masagon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Gazette" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, teapoys, hat and book-stand, cupboard, chest-of-drawers, wardrobe, writing-dressing and wash hand tables.

1 case 17 boxes each 2 doz fish and fruit knives and forks 99 coronation pictures.
1 James McCabe gold watch in good order.
1 walnutwood grand cottage piano by Schneider.
1 gold 18 carat gold hunting watch.
1 new knitting machine in working order.
1 lot bagpipes, pipe chanters, khaki covers for bagpipes, music books (Henderson), chanter reads, pipe chanter reads, drones large and small.
A quantity of C. T. Brock and Co, Christmas crackers. (bonbons) 6 varieties in lots to suit buyers.
By order of Mr. Haji Esmail Goolmahomed and on account and at the risk of Alli Mahomed Aboo—31 cases containing pocket knives, table and desert knives, razors, mirrors, needles, tin boxes, time pieces etc.
By order of Mr. Mahomed Balloo and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. Anandrao.
2 Plain glass cupboards with glasses on 2 sides 6 ft. high 2 ft. deep and 2 ft. and 6 inches broad.

AT 2 P.M.

1 new lady's "Star" bicycle.
2 new gent's bicycles by Singer with metal gear case, free wheel and 2 brakes.
Several second hand bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 glass fronted double seated trougham.
1 Plated mount d double and 1 single harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 13th Inst. at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort the following fancy goods such fancy glassware, plated ware magolica and lenacotta ware Bamboo furniture clocks, lamps, rolled gold Jewellery, binoculars, etc.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF BLACKWOOD LOGS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 13th inst at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Messrs. Alexander McKenzie and sons, and on account and at the risk of Esmail Haji Cassim—
About 1,000 candies blackwood logs.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 100 VARIETIES OF PALMS AND OTHER RARE PLANTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th and THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 7 a. m., each day Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Walkeshwar Road opposite the Government Band Quarters and near the Police Chowkey, about 100 varieties of rare palms, crotons lilies, ferns, alocacia, begonia separata dracena, meranta, Englian, China, Madras, and School of Art pots, Garden Lawn swings etc. the property of Ruttonsey Lilladhur Esq.
Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3 Walkeshwar Road, opposite the Government Band Quarters and near the Police Chowkey the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order table and hanging K O lamps rich table ornaments, pictures carpets English built trubber tyred mail phaeton by Windower, rubber tyred brougham, Hungarian Greyheres, 8 years old, Hungarian single harness, bay waler horse, harmonium specially ordered out from England, Workshop tools, worktables and cabinet, Gents Rambler free wheel bicycle in very good order etc., the property of Ruttonsey Lilladhur Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY MILL, DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

By order of the committee of Adjustment of the above Mill Fire-Loss, private offers for the purchase of the Salvage of the undermentioned machinery, viz:—

114 roller cards
29 flat cards
26 mules
28 drawing frames
12 slubbing frames
18 intermediate frames
42 rowing frames
34 ring frames
3 winding frames
2 doubling frames
75 reels
7 bundling presses

with accessories, shafting, gearing, pedestals pulleys, &c., &c.
Also about 252 cast iron columns, will be received by the undersigned up to THURSDAY, the 22nd inst. The committee does not bind itself to accept the highest or any other offer.
For further particulars as to weights &c., and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 11th December, 1904.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £300,000
RESERVE FUND..... £300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
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Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two annas Stamps for particulars to

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36, Broadway,
Madras.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay.	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	LOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade, Road Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	...	...	,, 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	...	,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	... 4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	... 4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	... 3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

CHEAP PERFUMERY STORES.

A SPLENDID opportunity for Ladies and Gentlemen. Our stock of perfumery will be sold VERY CHEAP to make room for a fresh Consignment expected shortly. A large fresh and varied stock of Soaps, Toilet Requisits, Eau-de-Cologne of well-known Manufacturers such as Piesse Leubin, Colgate, Atkinson, &c., &c., is always available.

MANECKJI SORABJI PATEL,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARR

HARVEY'S

REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION, or Curb Bottle. Rs. a.
The Remedy for Bony Enlargements and Deep-seated Lameness .....Per bottle Rs. 2-12 and 5 0

HARVEY'S RED LOTION.
The Remedy for Wounds and Sores, ... Per bottle 1 14

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS.
The Remedy for Chronic Cough, Broken Wind-Roaring, &c., ... Per packet 1 14

HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS.
The Remedy for Worms and Ill-Condition ..... With Ball 2 12
" " " " ..... Without Ball 2 4

HARVEY'S EDOS or Tasteless Purging Powder
An Invaluable substitute for the Physic Ball, ... Packet 0 9

HARVEY'S HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT.
For renewing the Hair on injured surfaces, ... Packet 1 2

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

YOUR NEEDS
FOR
CHRISTMAS
FULLY SUPPLIED
BY THE
AUSTRALIAN STORES.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE,
LARD, DRIPPING, TINNED MEATS,
FRUITS IN SYPUP, JAMS,
FISH, SAUSAGES, &c.

'XMAS CAKES,
PUDDINGS,
MINCEMEAT, CRACKERS,
CONFECTIONARY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, CONTINENTAL DELICACIES,
AND
HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS
AT SPECIAL PRICES.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

THOMPSON, THOMAS & Co.,
THE AUSTRALIAN STORES,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.
SPLENDID VALUE IN
TURKISH TOWELS.

	Rs.
SUPERIOR TURKISH HAND TOWELS 44" by 23"	10 per doz.
FANCY STRIPED TURKISH TOWELS 44" by 19"	6 "
HANDSOME FANCY TURKISH TOWELS 44" by 23"	11 "
BATH TOWELS with fast red border 68" by 34"	21 "
TURKISH BATH SHEETS 12" by 54"	3 each.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DEC. 9.

SECURITIES—
2 3/4 per cent. Consols ..... £87 7-8 = — 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... £98 3-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 1-4 = — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 5-8 = unchanged

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 27 11-16 = + 1-16
3 months hence ..... 27 1-4 = unchanged
Spot in New York ..... 60 = + 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25'16 = 1-2
Berlin ..... 20'38 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4'86 1-4 = + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine " Trade Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine " Trade Bills ..... 3 1-8 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 3-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 3-4 per cent = — 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 2 1-8 per cent = unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 2-32d.
Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 100,000
Gold do	£ 40,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 40,000
Gold do	£ 4,60,000
Silver to Hongkong	£ 31,000

FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay 6-3 nominal.
SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15, N.-D., sellers steady
METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 75
Yellow metal 6 3-4d
Bar iron Belgian £4-16-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-5-0
Basic Steel Bars £4-17-6
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5-2 1/2 sellers
WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 1-4 J.-F., sellers
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 35 3-4 D-J., sellers firm
Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-4 D.J, done firm
Brown 32 7-8 D.-J. buyers firm
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 1-2 D-J, done, easier,
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1-2

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Manchester dull. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4'19—5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 3,000, Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mar.
4'16 +4	4'22 +4	4'27 +4
Mar.-April	**April.-May**	**May-June.**
4'31 +4	4'34 +4	4'37 +4
June-July	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
4'39 +4	4'42 +5	4'42 +5

Receipts at U S Ports	53,000
Do. last year	44,000
Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Do. do Continent	12,000
In New York—	
Spot	S'10+10
Futures, month of December	7'96—4
Do. do. March	7'91—3
In New Orleans—	
Spot	7 5-8
Futures, month of March	7'75—16
Do. do. June	7'93—15
Tone at close	easier.

COTTON.

Weeks receipts at U. S. ports	371,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	174,000
Do. do. Continent	108,000
Stock at U. S. ports	1,021,000 + 33,000
Do. do. Interior ports	733,000 + 8,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 9th December, 1904 :—

Cotton	9,608 bales.
Wheat	24,482 cwts.
Linseed	4,261 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,623 "
Gingellyseed	7,557 "
Poppyseed	247 "
Groundnuts	275 "
Castorseed	17 "
Rice	3,719 "
Myrabollams	1,062 "
Cottonseed	475 "
Mowraseed	1,203 "
Gram	2,182 "
Joowar	3,088 "
Maize	635 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 4,99,200
Gold coin	Rs. 37,500
Silver Bullion	Rs. 3,90,630

322 Bars of Silver.
Ex s s Persia from London.

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 10.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. .....1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand.....1s- 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 dc do 1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do 133 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 193
Japan 30 do do 148
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone , quiet
Cash ..... 98'2
1st Settlement 5th January ... 97'15
Money Market,—Tone easy.
BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	21st April	3 per cent
Bank of Bombay do	20th October	5 do
Bank of Bengal do	10th November	6 do
Bank of Madras do	6th July	4 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	Rs. a. p. 5 11 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady. Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 3 to 5 4
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 12 to 5 14
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	5 10 to 5 11
Castorseed—Tone steady. Ready	Rs. 25 to 26

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.
Howree Khandeish..... Rs. 35 to 36
15 per cent Mixed..... Rs. 34 to 35 1-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone— easier.
Estimated sales .....bales 4,000
Imports ..... do. 34,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
4'07 —9	4-13 —9
Feb.-Mch.	**Mch-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
4'18 —9	4-22 —9	4'25 —9
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
4'28 —9	4'30 —9	4'33 —9
	Aug.-Sept. 4'33 —9	

COTTON.—The market is quieter and business is restricted as buyers are withdrawing Export houses are selling early deliveries of Berars In the Sutta market the closing price for Good M G Broach was Rs 215 and for F G Bengals Rs 168

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	181	171 ...	25 Dec.
Bengal (H.G.) (Ry. terms)	179	169 ...	25 Jan.
Oomravatee description (M.G.)	198	192 ...	25 Dec.
Do do	196	190 ...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	189	183	25 Dec.
Do. do.	186	180	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	200	194 ...	25 Dec.
	188	192 ...	25 Jan.
Dhamangaum Peolgaum (M-G)	201	195 ...	25 Dec.
Do,	199	193 ...	25 Jan.
Broach (M.-G.)	227	... ...	1/25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)	217	15/25	do.
algaon (M. G.)	191	185	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)	188	182	25 Jan.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	185	175 ...	25 Dec.
Bengal (M. G.)	182	172 ...	25 Dec.
Do.	181	171 ...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab	185	175 ...	25 Dec.
Do do. do.	182	172 ...	25 Dec
Do.	181	171 ...	25 Jan.
Nagpur and Kamptee	202	196 ...	25 Dec.
Do.	200	194 ...	25 Jan.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Agenoria, 1931 tons Captain A C Wilsen, sailed on Saturday for Havre with a general cargo

THE steamer Thistleroy, 2608 tons, Captain J Beal arrived in harbour on Saturday from Leghorn 19th November in ballast

THE steamer Ethelwyne, 20 66 tons, Captain J W Drake arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa 13th November with ballast

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2157 tons, Captain J Farquharson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 9th November, with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers

THE Hansa Line Co's steamer Weissenfels, 2522 tons, Captain F Engebage, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo and 420 packages explosives.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 8th December with a general Cargo and the following passengers—Mr Jewanjee, Mrs Jeejeebhoy, Mr Ardeshir Mr Raper, Mr Bree, Captain and Mrs Orton, Rev F Bender, Mr Pereira and 170 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Thistleroy s	Beal	Leghorn, Nov 19
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi, Dec 8
	Landaura s	Farquhrson	Calcutta Nov 6
	Weissenfels s	Eugebage	Hamburg, Nov 5
	Ethelwynne s	Drake	Genoa, Nov 18
11	Buhmba s	Kilputrick	Colombo, Dec 1
	Heichstar s	Tole	Zanzibar, Nov 25
	H M S Persens s	Hill	Colombo, Dec 7

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jedah
10	H M S Merlin s	Gibbon	Perim
	Marmora s	Langforce	London
	Agenoria s	Wilson	Havre

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Thistleroy for Philadelphia
" Persia for London
" Mozaffari for Jeddah &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer Asia left Liverpool for Bombay, on the evening of the 8th instant.
The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa left Suez, on the evening of the 5th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Circassia s—8 bales goat hair and 80 bales wool H O Hassum and Co
Australia s—139 bales wool H K M Jaitha
FOR GLASGOW.
Australia s—60 1-2 cwts condiments H Muncherji and Sons
FOR LONDON.
Persia s—8000 cwtt mussoor and 2700 cwts wheat Ralli Bros
FOR MARSEILLES
Australia s—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 2100 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri
Circassia s—400 cwts wheat and 4950 gingellyseed J Fachiri 2 cases skins Nizamoodin and Co
FOR HULL.
Colenso s—26000 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros
FOR HAVRE.
Agenoria s—4000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros ; 8000 cwts wheat bran W and A Graham and Co
FOR GENOA.
D Balduino s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 2175 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros ; 120 c-ts linseed Societa Coloniale Italiana ; 50 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 1360 bales cotton Volkart Bros
FOR ALEXANDRIA.
D Balduino s—2001 cwts gingellyseed A Blaschceck and Co ; 200 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros
FOR NAPLES.
D Balduino s—400 bales cotton Volkart Bros
FOR CATANIA.
D Balduino s—50 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co
FOR BARCELONA.
D Balduino s—150 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 550 bales cotton Volkart Bros
FOR LEGHORN.
D Balduino s—100 bales cotton Volkar Bros
FOR TRIESTE.
Moravia s—280 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 140 bales cotton A Blaschceck and Co
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Thistleroy s—5500 tons manganese ore R A Willis
FOR MOJL
Mazagon s—7500 bales cotton Ralli Bros
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Mazagon s—600 bales cotton Ralli Bros
FOR KOBE.
Mazagon s—2000 cwts rapeseed Seth and Co
Santhia s—100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co ; 4500 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 1000 bales cotton Drashaw D Curramer and Co
FOR HONGKONG.
Coromendel s—80 chests opium David Sassoon and Co
Ischia s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co
FOR SHANGHAI.
Coromendel s—107 bales peacegoods R S N Talate and Co 40 chests optum Sassoon J David and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, December 12.

1 Detail—Orderly Sergt for the week :—No 1 Coy B F Pitch next for duty Sergt A E Bryning—No 2 Coy Sergt W Erving next for duty Sergt P Hunter.

2 The following drills will take place this week :—No 1 Coy—Tuesday at 9 p m and Tuesday at 6-30 a m Colaba North Fort for 6 B L gun drill, Wednesday at 6-30 p m Town Hall Ocmpound Proficiency Class—No 2 Coy—Thursday at 8-45 p m Nesbit Lane Head Qrs Squad drill and Proficiency Class —Parade for Saturday will be notified hereafter—E E Coy—Tuesday 6-30 p m Apollo Bunder and Oyster Road for Technical Instructions—Thursday 7 p m at 8th Hummum Street Fort for Lecture.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. F. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, December 12.

1 There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Tuesday next the 13th inst at 6 p.m.

2 There will be a meeting of the Council of the Rifle Association at Head-Quarters on Tuesday next, the 13th inst at 6 p m. All members are urgently requested to attend

3 There will be a Recommunicating Drill for all N C Officers and also for the Proficiency Class at Head Quarters to-day (Monday) the 13th instant at 6 p m Infantry Drill Part II Paras 176 to 181 will be practised.

4 There will be Coy Drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College Byculla at 5-15 p m on Tuesday next the 13th instant Dress—Plain Clothes Rifle and Side Arms.

5 "A" and "C" Companies will parade on Wednesday the 14th Instant at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p m Dress—Plain Clothes Rifle and Bifle Arms.

6 There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of the Telegraph Quarters at 5 p m on Wednesday the 14th instant and every Wednesday until further orders Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms

7 "E" Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p m on Wednesday the 14th instant Dress—Plain Clothes

8 There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head Quarters at p m Wednesday the 14th instant Infantry Drill Part II Paras 176 to 181 will be practised

9 There will be drill for Recruits on Thursday the 15th instant at Head Quarters at 6 p p m

10 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available daily for Class Firing until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their Class Firing as soon as possible and at Range may be reserved for practice for the Rifle meeting.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. B.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DADYSETH—December 10, 3rd Cowasji Patel Street Fort, Bombay, Jehangirji Hormusji Dadyseth, brother of the late Cursetji Hormusji Dadyseth and father of Surgeon Hirjibhoy Jehangirji Dadyseth.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GAURI-SHANKER—Nov 23, at Indargarh, Rajputana, Katik Sudi Poonam, Samvat 1961, the wife of Pandit Gauri Shanker, Private Secretary to the Maharaja of a son.
KILKELLY—Dec 4, at 63, Baggot Street, Dublin, the wife of Captain P P Kilkelly, IMS, of a son.
CALVERT—Nov 28, at Dharmsala, the wife of H Calvert, ICS, of a son.
FOOTE—Dec 5, at Ishhapore, the wife of Major H B Foote, RA, of a son.

MARRIAGE

HUNT-SUNDERLAND—Nov 29, at St John's Church, Naini Tal by the Ven the Archdeacon of Lucknow, John Theodore, Son of Mr John Hunt of Dungarvan, Co Waterford, to Ada Mary, youngest daughter of the late Dr Sunderland and Mrs Sunderland of Bolton, Lancashire.

DEATHS,

GALLOWAY—Dec 5, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, John Archibald Galloway, Accountant Messrs Turner Morison and Co, aged 30 years.
MURRAY—Nov 13, at Blackheath, the Rev Henry Murray, MA, retired Chaplain of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, in his 88th year.

PURE BLOOD.
KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,
A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.
An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.
Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.
Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 13m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water 2 23m., 2-21a. Low water, 8-23m., 2-21a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
The Orient Club, annual general meeting, 6 p. m.
University Examination Results—L. C. E. Examination.
Departure of H. E. the Governor on tour in Sind, Grant Road station, 9-25 p. m. Railway time.
Chatre's Indian Circus, Esplanade.

OBITUARY.—We regret to annouce the death at Hashmat Mehal, Chowpatty, of Hamidullah Khan, the third son of Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Barrister-at-Law, on Friday night of fiver complaint.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL :—Taking advantage of the visit to this country of Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., President of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, the Bombay Temperance Council have resolved to convene an All India Temperance Conference in Bombay on the 26th instant.

THE GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.—On the occasion of the distribution of prizes in connection with the Girgaum Girls' High School (Zenana Bible and Medical Mission) on Friday afternoon at the Town Hall, the name of General McCausland was inadvertently omitted from the list of prize donors. General McCausland, whose name is well known in Bombay most kindly sent a donation towards the prize Fund of the School.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band 113th Infantry by kind permission of the Officer Commanding, will play at W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, the following programme of music from 7 to 9 p.m. to-day :—

March	The Bell of Broadway—Tom Clark
Overture	Haydee—Auber
Valse	I'll be your Sweetheart—F Adlam
Selection	A Runaway Girl—J Tar. Ii
Serenade	The First Kiss—Schubert
Sketch	Dicah's Jubilee—K Kapo
Valse	Louisana—W H Squire
Polonaise	Masken—Faurt

BARBER CUTS HIS WIFE'S NOSE.—Dhondi Nana, a Hindu Barber, residing on the first floor of a house in 3rd Lane, Khetwady, cut off the tip of his wife's nose on Friday, and then surrendered himself to the police. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that the husband and wife had been living separately for the last nine years. The man lived in Bombay, while the woman lived at Dewrat near Satara. About twelve days ago the accused went to Dewrat and persuaded the complainant to return to Bombay. They both arrived in Bombay on Friday morning, and put up in a house in 3rd Lane, Khetwady. Shortly afterwards, the accused called the complainant into an inner room, fastened the door from the inside, tied up the woman's hands and feet with a piece of cloth and then cut off the tip of her nose with a razor. Having done this, he liberated the woman and took her to the police chowkey and informed the police of what had occurred. The police took the accused in custody and removed the injured woman to the J. J. Hospital.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.—On Saturday before Mr. J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged, at the Esplanade Police Court, one Hiralal Mangalsing, a Hindu, with causing the death of another Hindu named Rama. Evidence showed that the deceased and the men were slightly drunk on the afternoon of the day previous. At Stone Bunder, they had an altercation regarding some food in possession of the accused. The row began on the side of the deceased, who on kicking the accused was pushed on towards a wall. This led to a scuffle in the course of which the deceased received several blows on the sides. He fell to the ground, his head coming into a violent contact with the paved footpath, and injuries were inflicted from which he died. It was shown in the evidence that the deceased had suffered from an internal malady for sometime. His Worship held that the deceased was the aggressor. The accused had used criminal force under grave and sudden provocation, without the least intention of causing Rama's death. The accused was sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.—Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching blind, bleeding, or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chambers, London, E. C., Eng., KEMP & CO., Bombay.

DEPARTURE OF LORD CURZON.

THE SCENE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

CROWDS IN THE ROADS.

HAVING enjoyed the hospitality of Lord and Lady Lamington for two days at Government House, Malabar Point, where a State dinner was given and a reception held in his honour on Friday evening, Lord Curzon left Bombay on Saturday afternoon, by special train for Calcutta. On the preceding afternoon, His Excellency visited the Victoria Museum and the Victoria Gardens, of which His Excellency had some pleasant reminiscences, and which he wished to see further improved. The time for His Excellency's departure was at first announced to be 2-30 p.m., Bombay time ; it was altered to 2-45 p. m. afterwards; but the special train eventually left the station at 3 p.m. Around the enclosure in front of the Municipal offices, intended for a statue at some future date; by the side of the Gaiety Theatre ; in the vicinage of Dr. Elaney's statue ; near the southern corner of the G. I. P. Railway administrative offices, and in every available "coign of vantage", dense masses of the native inhabitants had gathered to see the "Lord Saheb" going to Calcutta. The police officers did their best to keep the crowds from swarming in the road, but their efforts were only partially successful, and the tram cars had for a short time to be stopped from running. Special preparations befitting the exalted rank of the Viceroy had been made within the Railway station under the personal care of Mr. Wenden, the Agent of the Railway Company, and Mr. Muirhead, the General Traffic Manager. The passage from the entrance to the ticket office, and along the central part of the station, which was barricaded on both sides, up to the platform, where the special train had halted, was carpeted with scarlet broadcloth, which Railway policemen guarded from the tread of ordinary persons. Mr. Ryan, the popular station-master, was here, there and everywhere, alert to the call of duty. Animation and excitement, in an unusual measure, pervaded in every corner.

His Excellency's departure was a private one. The attendance of heads of departments at the station had been dispensed with; but some principal officials were present, among whom were the Hon. Mr. Lamb, Acting Chief Secretary to Government ; General Creagh, Commanding the Bombay District, with Captain Johnson, Mayor Baynes, and Major Broome, of the District Staff, Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Commissioner of Customs, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. James Macdonald, President of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. H. G. Gell, Police Commissioner, and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sheriff of Bombay. H. H. the Maharaj of Kolhapur, the Maharaja of Bikaneer, and H. H. the Rana of Dholepur were also present; also Lieutenant-Colonel Sarjant, Commanding the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers; and Mr. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager, A guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, under the command of Captain Webb, with Captain Scott and Lieut. Beecroft, with Band and colour, was drawn up on the platform opposite the special train. As soon as Lord Curzon came in sight, the Band struck up the National Anthem ; hats were raised ; and his Excellency, after shaking hands with Mr. Wenden, whom he recognised standing at the entrance to the platform, walked onward with him to the spot where the special stood. Here his Excellency shook hands with the three Native Chiefs who were present. The special, which was in charge of Mr. Wenden and Mr. Muirhead, with Mr. Hewett, District Traffic Inspector, and Mr. Forde and Mr. Jeffreis, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, soon whistled out of the station, amidst cheers from those present, the guard-of-honour presenting arms and the Land Battery firing a salute of thirty-one guns.

With Lord Curzon went the members of his Staff —Lieut.-Colonel the Hon'ble Everard Baring, 10th Hussars, Military Secretary, and Lady Ulrica Baring ; Captain T. H. R. Bulkeley, Scots Guards ; Captain Akers Douglas; and Major Poynter, Aides-de-Camp.

The special train, starting from Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m., railway time, reached the Kalyan junction at 4-14, and here a few minutes' halt was made. Tea was provided at Kasara at 5-34 p.m. The reversing station was reached at 6-8. p m., Igatpuri at 6-49 p.m., and Nasik at 7-45 p.m. The train arrived at Manmad junction at 8-50 p.m., and dinner was provided there. Chalisgaon, junction was reached at 10-32 p.m., and Jalgaon junction at 11-57 p.m. Leaving Bhusaval junction at 0-28 a.m. yesterday, the special reached Khandwa junction at 2-36 a.m., and left right minutes later. Harda was reached at 4-47 a.m. ; Itarsi junction at 6-28 a.m., and Sohagpur at 7-30 a.m., when early tea was provided for the party. Breakfast was taken at Narsinghpur at 9-41 a.m., and the special arrived at Jubbulpore junction at 12 noon yesterday. The special consisted of seven State bogie vehicles—one rear brake van, one kitchen carriage, one dining saloon, the Viceroy's saloon, two staff saloons, and one front brake van. The traffic inspectors of the different sections accompanied the special over their sections. The Superintendent of Telegraphs arranged for a maintenance telegraph inspector to accompany the special, which was worked by two European passenger guards.

THE ROUTE FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon, H. E. Lord Curzon, with Colonel Baring, Military Secretary, Lady Ulrica Baring and Captains Akers Douglas, Bulkeley and Poynter, A. D. C.'s left Government House for the Victoria Terminus proceeding via Walkeshwar Road, Chowpati, Queen's Road, Marine Lines and Cruickshank Road. His Excellency the Viceroy drove in a carriage with four horses and outriders, being followed by the other members of the party and being escorted by a detachment of H. E. The Governor's Body-Guard. Down from Chowpati all along the route numbers of spectators were gathered and greeted the Viceroy as he drove past.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay addressed the following letter to the the Commissioner of Police, Bombay :—

"I am directed to inform you that the Right Hon'ble Lord Curzon G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Viceroy-designate, has expressed a desire that his acknowledgments should be conveyed to you and to the Bombay City Police of the excellent arrangements made in connection with his arrival at and departure from Bombay, and for the measures taken for securing his convenience and comfort during his stay. I am to request that you will be so good as to communicate Lord Curzon's appreciation to the Police Force under your control."

A REQUEST TO MR. SANDOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I request Mr. Sandow through the medium of your columns, to prolong his stay in Bombay till the Congress week is over. Delegates and other gentlemen from the country will be in Bombay by that time and they will have the opportunity to see personally the renowned strong man of the West. Such of us, as have been Mr. Sandow's silent pupils for some time and his sincere admirers all through his career, will feel very thankful to get an oppurtunity to see him.—Yours etc.,

V. H. SHEVDE.

WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.

THE Westminster Glee and Concert Party will appear at the Town Hall for a short series of four Concerts commencing on Wednesday evening. The part singing of this band of Singers is acknowledged to be an education and revelation. The programmes include a very choice selection of old English, Scotch, and Irish songs, madrigals glees, and catches. Madame Marie' Hooton is described as the possessor of a most charming and cultivated voice, and is especially successful in old Scotch songs, such as "Down the burn" "Barbara Allen" &c.

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H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

Mr. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1904.

GOLD IN ASSAM.

THE gold in Assam is not of poor quality. This assurance we have on the authority of Mr. Malcolm Maclaren, the Mining Specialist of the Survey of India. Old chronicles assert that it is, but Mr. Maclaren believes this evil reputation was due probably to adulterations, and in support of this he quotes descriptions of the Assamese character by Mussalman historians. From time to time during the past twenty years spasmodic and invariably abortive attempts have been made to resuscitate the ancient industry, such attempts having been generally based on the knowledge that the rivers of Upper Assam yielded to the former rajas, by a species of corveé, very large quantities of gold. With modern dredging and hydraulising appliances, a gravel containing a very small proportion of gold can, under favourable circumstances, be made to yield profitable returns, though the same gravel might be quite unworthy of the attention of the individual washer working without the aid of extraneous power. With what prospects of financial success past projects were conceived and the cause that had contributed to their failure, Mr. Maclaren indicates in a readable contribution to the Records of the Geological Survey of India. It must be noted, however, that though there is gold, and gold of good quality, in Assam, the general impression left on Mr. Maclaren's mind as to the potential value of the Assam gold deposits is distinctly unfavourable. In Assam, as in other parts of India, the climatic conditions that make for concentration of gold have always been absent. There has never been that even flow of waters, confined within well-marked banks, that, continued throughout centuries, finally results in a general separation and a local concentration according to specific gravity of the river-borne minerals in leads and runs. On the other hand, he says, there have been annual floods varying so quickly in height, velocity and direction, that the slight local concentration of one year has been inevitably neutralised during the floods of the succeeding rainy season. Although Mr. Maclaren admits that he has made but a superficial examination of the country, he says that, judging from the great difficulty experienced in locating the exact spots on the various rivers where the richest gold was obtained in former days, it would appear that no good purpose has been served by prohibiting the surviving Sonwals from washing. It has been, indeed, a matter of great hardship to these men, who knew but the one craft, and who, for long, until they finally decided to devote themselves entirely to the less attractive tillage of the soil, were on the verge of starvation.

It is not a pleasing picture—men, in the midst of gold and willing to work it, to be on the point of starvation, and Mr. Maclaren, after demonstrating that the deposits are of little economical value to us, makes an appeal on behalf of the surviving Sonwals who have expressed the greatest desire to resume work, not so much now for their own sake, as to teach the younger men the art and to provide them with an additional means of livelihood. They state that nothing but the direct prohibition on the Subansiri and the fear of a heavy royalty on the Desoi have prevented them working. On the Subansiri, it is shown they were prohibited in the interests of larger enterprises, but thirty-five years of indirect encouragement to capital has been productive of no useful result. Indeed, he says, in those very interests it is most desirable that the younger Sonwals should be induced to practice their ancestral calling, thus ensuring a knowledge of the richest gravel banks—a knowledge that we do not now possess. Moreover, writes Mr. Maclaren, whatever may now be true of the river bars below water level, it is certainly true that the gold of the beaches formerly frequented by the Sonwals was renewed from year to year. Even on an ordinary concession their few cubic yards and their few tolas of gold could make but little difference in the gross yield of a dredge, one single revolution of whose buckets will raise more gravel than fifteen Sonwals can wash in one day. Gold has been obtained in Assam from the earliest times, but the first mention of it occurs in the Sabha Parva, the second book of the Mahabharata. Tavernier described the kingdom of Assam as "one of the best countries of all Asia, for it produces all things necessary for human subsistence, without any need of foreign supply. As for their gold they never suffer it to be transported out of the kingdom nor as they make any money of it, but they preserve it all in ingots which pass in trade among the inhabitants, but as for the silver the King coins into money." A seventeen century historian gave the number of men employed in gold-mining as between twelve and twenty thousand. It was not until near the middle of the nineteenth century that European attention was drawn to Assamese gold, but they were never able to make much out of it. From about the same time the supply began to decline.

Urged by the decline in revenue from the gold washings and probably still more by the wave of excitement that swept through the civilised world on the discovery of gold in California in 1849 and in Australia a few years later, the Government of the day in 1853, deputed two qualified officers to examine and report on the auriferous deposits of Assam. Their attention was first directed to those rivers which had been famous gold producers under the Assam rajas, and during the cold season of 1852-53 the Jangh and Sisi streams were visited. The Jangh had already been deserted for years. The officers were assured that the stream was the abode of evil spirits whose good will, it was necessary to obtain, before commencing washing operations. As the propitiatory offerings cost more than the value of the gold obtained, the place was eventually abandoned by the native washers. Certainly, says Mr. Maclaren, "the gloomy, densely wooded and fever-haunted gorges of the Jaughi at once account for the belief in the evil spirits, and it is natural that in such a place the increasing poverty of the deposit should be ascribed to malignant influences." Traces of gold were found in the Brahmaputra as far as the Bramakhund, but in no case were the deposits rich or extensive. Disappointment followed disappointment. Concessions have from time to time been granted to European speculators over various rivers in Assam, but with the exception of the Subansiri, no serious work has been done and no great amount of capital has been expended. Five years ago a company composed mainly of tea-planters was formed with a capital of a lakh of rupees for the exploitation of the Subansiri. The operations of the company were during three years, entirely confined to prospecting and a sum of seventy thousand rupees was spent for no more definite result than a hazy idea that on the whole more money was necessary to prove the ground. The cobblers had better have stuck to their last and the tea-planters to their bushes. Another attempt, systematic, but on a small scale was made to prove the bar at the foot of the Derpai pool above water level. In the present year a concession was granted to a member of the original company. So far, however, no work under this concession has been done on the ground, the energies of the concessionaire being devoted to endeavouring to flout a company on the London market with a capital of four lakhs of rupees. On the Subansiri the portion exposed contains a payable proportion of gold, but the extent and depth of the deposit are unknown, but after Mr. Maclaren's report it is only the most venturesome who will willingly put money in Assam gold-mining undertakings. They may pay ; they also may not.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES. The American town of St. Louis has many huge factories, but quite one of the most remarkable is the Anheuser-Busch Brewery which covers an area of 125 acres and an account of which appears in a Vienna paper. It gives employment to 5,600 persons and utilises 10,000 horse power in steam and 4,000 in electricity. Visitors—and there were often during the Exhibition 6,000 of these daily—first enter a reception room where a guide takes them to the works. There are ten guides who are learning their trade, but know enough of the different parts of the establishment to act as cicerones. All the officials and most of the workmen speak German. The brewery owns, independent of the town supply, its own waterworks, artesian wells, and filter beds, and it retains the services of six highly qualified chemists. Malt is made pneumatically, Canadian barley being chiefly used. Daily 9,000 bushels of malt are produced, and malt extract in a liquid form is made for medicinal purposes. The artificially cooled rooms in which hops are kept are so large that only the biggest hop merchants have anything like them. Hops from different countries are used in making the different qualities of beer. The most modern installations of machinery on the very latest scientific pattern are set up. Six huge copper pans which contain the beer hold each 500 hectolitres and are filled three times in the twenty-four hours. The beer cellars are from three to four stories high, and in ten of them are stored 600,000 hectolitres of beer every three to six months. Much of this is bottled in America, Busch filling on the spot 800,000 bottles daily. There are three large glass factories, one connected with the brewery, the others standing quite near, which work exclusively for it. Every bottle is washed four times in the wash-houses, twice with hot water, then with brushes and finally rinsed with cold water. The filling is done automatically. The binding-machine corks the bottles, puts a metal crown on each and wires them down. The factory has thirty-eight such machines and each one does 1,600 bottles a day. For supplying the town of St. Louis and the neighbourhood, "Crown Machines" are used of which there are forty, each making 95 bottles ready per minute. The beer is pasteurised by a steam apparatus, as it goes in baskets slowly through a hot water bath. This takes from 20 to 45 minutes. The bottles for export are packed in cases holding ten dozen pint or 6 dozen quart bottles which are placed in thin wrappers of wood made out of redwood, a kind of beech. The logs are barked, then put into peeling machines, cut in slips to size and wapped round the bottles. The casks are made in the factory, the timber for them coming cut to the correct shape and size, and are then formed into casks by machinery driven by electricity. Both casks and bottles are sent out in every direction, the factory having a large export connection with Japan, China, South Africa, Australia, South America, and all parts of the United States. To deliver the beer, the factory owns five large locomotives and 2,000 of the most modern waggons provided with ice refrigerators. More than 40,000 waggon-loads leave the factory yearly. For the town and suburb service there are thirty-five automobiles of ten h. p. each and ten of seven, as well as 260 horses, mostly of the large Belgian race. The factory produces 3,300 tons of ice daily. There are twelve ice-machines, the largest of 450 and 550 h.p. which after four weeks' unbroken work rest for eight days, in order to keep them in perfect order. The ice is given free to the towns people. Besides this Busch & Co., own in the United States fifty other ice factories and seventy branches. There are also many establishments supported for the benefit of the workmen. In Altenheim 300 men are at work who only repair boxes or do such light labour. For the owners of the factory there are 22 horses and 18 carriages maintained Stables, a carriage park and coach-houses are as well worth looking at as anything else in this wonderful place. Eighteen complete sets of harness, of which one in silver is a present from the German Emperor to Herr Busch, are kept in handsome presses. Of the care bestowed on the workers in this establishment one example gives an idea ; the coachmen and grooms are provided with a billiard room for their leisure time, which they spend in fine rooms near the stables, and these again resemble human dwellings more than animals' stalls.

IRON MANUFACTURE IN NATAL. THE first step in testing the possibilities of the development and working of the iron deposits of the Colony of Natal is now being taken. Some fifteen months ago, an expert mineralogist was sent out to the Colony by an English syndicate with the object of obtaining options over likely properties. Options were secured over some 35,000 acres in Northern Natal, principally in the districts of Dundee and Waschbank, and samples of ore were brought back to England for assay. These were sent to Mr. C. J. Head, F. I. C., of London, and his assay showed that the ore contains 65·66 per cent. of metallic iron, ·005 of sulphur, and ·029 of phosphorus, in addition to the customary foreign matters. The accompanying report stated that, in Mr. Head's opinion, "these ores are specially suitable for the manufacture of high-class iron and steel." Another visit was paid to Natal by the managing director of the Syndicate and the mineralogist, who, it is understood, have secured further options and concessions, and have returned to England to make further assays, and to form a company which shall provide the necessary capital to build and equip large ironworks in the districts mentioned.

H. M. S. MERLIN, Captain F. K. C. Gibbon, sailed to-day for Perim en route to England.

H. M. S. PERSEUS, Commander M. R. Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Colombo, which port she left on the 7th instant.

THE Imperial Customs Service for all India will probably be introduced on the 1st April 1905.

THE Kabul Mission has proceeded from Jellalabad to Gundamak, after a short halt at the former place.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharao of Sirohi will leave Bombay from the Grant Road Station privately at 2 p. m. (Railway time) to-day. A salute of 15 guns will be fired.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Marmora, were :—Lady Gertrude Molyneux, Hon. Mr. H. Hammick, C.I.E., Count Galarza, Lady Jenkins and Miss Antonia Williams (for Aden.)

THE names of the three members of the Indian Railway Board will probably be announced shortly.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the scheme for the creation of a judicial service in Lower Burma apparently much on the lines of the Punjab system. Under this scheme executive officers will be relieved of all judicial work, and a special judicial service will be created, headed by five Divisional Judges and fourteen District Judges.

THE Survey Committee, which has now been joined by Sir John Farquharson, formerly Director-General of the Ordnance Survey at Home, has returned to Calcutta after visiting Assam and Behar. It will probably remain for a week or ten days before continuing its tour to Burma and Madras. Apart from an inspection of the Survey offices at Calcutta, the Committee is arranging to receive opinions at to the utility of such maps as at present are to be had in Bengal and the extent to which inconvenience has been caused to the Administration, or to the public by the deficiency of modern topographical maps.

IT is contemplated to enlarge the arsenal in the Fort at Allahabad, though the work may not be taken in hand for some time to come. It is obvious that with nine Divisions eventually to be placed on a war footing, more housing-room will be required for mobilisation stores. Our arsenals are already overcrowded and with the abolition of the Ordnance at Mhow and Trimulgherry the inconvenience now experienced will become more marked. There is not much spare room in Allahabad Fort, but by reconstructing some of the existing buildings a great deal more space could be provided at reasonable cost.

LORD AMPTHILL'S party, according to rumour, have at any rate learnt one thing in Kashmir, viz, what a turquoise is, or rather is not. One of the leading local jewellers, the other day, whilst bargaining with a lady, asked for permission to examine a turquoise ring she was wearing, and after a careful scrutiny, said :—"Ah! you think real turquoise?—No!" with an emphatic shake of the head, "this real turquoise," exhibiting some of his own. A rather staggering verdict as the stones in question had been carefully selected at Home. However, the disenchanter stuck to his verdict, and emphasised it by adding that he had told a lady with the Viceregal party the same thing about a turquoise ring which she was wearing ; so evidently there is a considerable difference between the British and Kashmiri ideas of a turquoise.

SARDAR INAYAT ULLAH KHAN, heir-apparent of the Amir, is to travel in great state from Kabul, as befits his rank. Although he is a youth of sixteen he has a full idea of the responsibilities which attach to his position, and his journey to Landi Kotal will be marked by a display calculated to impress the people. On this side of the Frontier he will have no cause to complain of the attention showed to him, for every care will be taken to make his visit both pleasant and interesting. Inayat Ullah comes as the honoured guest of Government, and he should carry back with him to Kabul impressions that may hereafter influence his whole character. His visit will be all the more acceptable as it shows that his father has broken through the old traditions under which the heir to the throne was never allowed to leave Afghanistan.

LORD SELBORNE (says the "Westminster Gazette") was, surely, rather rash the other day, when he compared Mr. Asquith, of all modern politicians, with Lord Liverpool. He got the appropriate answer in the admirable speech which Mr. Asquith made at Cambridge :—Who was Lord Liverpool? The head of a Cabinet whose members differed fundamentally upon the issue of the time—namely, Catholic Emancipation, and who, were kept together by hook or crook for an unprecedented time in apparent unity and actual possession of the sweets of power. If Lord Selborne desired to see a reincarnation of Lord Liverpool he might look rather nearer home. The historical parallel does some injustice to Lord Liverpool. To make it precise we should have to suppose that he supported himself on the votes both of Protestants and Catholics and contrived to remain in office by persuading the first that he was the appointed bulwark against emancipation, and the second that he could be trusted ultimately to concede their claims. In justice to Lord Liverpool it must be said that history has spared him that. [That seems a fair hit.]

A NEW BIRTH IN THE FAR EAST.

MANCHURIA AFTER THE WAR.

[BY T. H. M. H.]

"THE old order changeth, yielding place to new." It must have come home to many careful thinkers and observers of events, for the last two years, that the world is on the eve of witnessing a startling transformation in East Asian affairs. In the midst of the great assembly of nation, which have long adopted the progressive ideals and the arms of a civilised destiny, China has adhered, with a pious intensity, to the superannuated standards of her past.

She is the Rip Van Winkle of the children of the earth, who, awakening from a torpor of ages, finds those about her deliberating as to how they may strip her clothes from off her back. China, as it were, has been in the grip of a sleeping sickness, from which none knew how, or cared, to rouse her. But, writes T. H. M. H. in the "Pall Mall Gazette," a people which, despite every political disability, could, nevertheless, retain in so remarkable a degree its national homogeneity of character in all its peculiar strength and vitality was surely designed by Providence for some more fortunate destiny than that of slave to the ambition of alien empires.

Thus China has remained unto this day, while many a younger empire has risen, declined, and disappeared, the cause of her survival being the unimpaired retention by her people of the greatest of their many national virtues, a dogged and resolute industry, which has made them the wonder and terror of less self sacrificing races. How well-nigh impossible is the subjugation of such a people the Russians found to their cost during their occupation of Manchuria.

Russia believed that one of the mightiest engines of conquest was the rouble, and this, in the shape of rouble notes, stamped with the image of the Tsar, she attempted to force on the population of Manchuria. What happened? The astute Chinaman stuck to this own currency, and succeeded in completely discrediting the Russian notes. No sooner was a note received than it was immediately cashed. The Russians shipped away millions of silver dollars to Shanghai and Chefoo. The Chinese bought them up and shipped them back to Manchuria within forty-eight hours.

The Chinese policy towards the paper rouble, after the first rumours of evacuation, succeeded in crippling every Russian enterprise. The huge drain went on until no one but Chinese had any money to conduct business with. The Russo-Chinese Bank alone, was able to purchase back in silver what it had emitted in notes, and its coffers became choked with paper. Whichever way the political situation might go, the commercial life of Manchuria remained in the grip of the Chinaman. He had practically killed the rouble outright, and had got his hands so deeply in Russia's pocket, that he could starve her soldiers and civilians to death when he chose.

So the Russification of the three Provinces never progressed an inch, and the railway, the rouble, and the Russo-Chinese Bank, the three great instruments of Russian conquest, were powerless against the great vis inertiæ, or rather vis industriæ, of the Chinaman, whom the Russian, like many another, hopelessly failed to understand. As a consequence of his policy the Slay has won the undying hatred of the Chinaman above every other white race. All that was needed was a deliverer, and, as in every other great crisis in the world's history, which has been duly furnished with its apostles, its martyrs, and protegonists of right against might, he came.

He came, moreover, equipped with singular completeness for the task before him, not alone with modern arms and modern science, but with the respect and esteem of those to whom he was sent, which the previous assertion of his military superiority had ensured. And so, long before he drew his sword against the Muscovite aggressor, his military men, and political agents, were, as they are still, at work throughout China, upon the great task of teaching the Celestial to set his house in order.

Simultaneously Chinese students, both civil and military, were despatched to Tokyo for training, many of them sent by the various Chinese Provincial Governments. These young men are being sedulously fitted to receive Government appointments in the future reorganization of Manchuria, on the expulsion of Russia, never doubted by any son of Japan. The supreme chance for their country in the future lies in the great fact that they are being inoculated with the Anglo-Saxon ideas of efficiency and integrity, filtered through Japanese brains, with a promise of results which could never have been achieved by direct British or American tutelage.

To outsiders the signs of progress are few, and many are sceptical of China's capacity, or desire, for reform But the Japanese, who know, are well satisfied with results so far, and have no fear that the success of their great adventure will permit them to complete the task to which they have set their hands. For Japanese, and those who know China inside, will tell you that to-day, as never before, China is everywhere throbbing with the best of new ideas, which, under the pressure of stern necessity, are making for the final triumph of progress and enlightenment. In Manchuria, where Russia has moved too late, and with so foolish a lack of circumspection, the Chinaman, who has been brought into closer touch with Muscovite misrule, is showing himself far more receptive of the new ideas.

If, therefore, we piously regard the present struggle as designed to effect the regeneration of the Chinaman, and to preserve his ancient heritage from becoming the spoil of rival Powers, what are we to look for in Manchuria after the war? Japan intends to see that hina so orders her Manchurian provinces that the development of these, at all events, can be safely and immediately proceeded with. First of all, Manchuria, with its vast capacity, is but sparsely peopled. Therefore, the immigration of Chinese into Manchuria, too long discouraged by Peking, will be utilised to create a mighty barrier against future aggression from the Amur, in the shape of multitudes of stalwart yellow men.

Had this been done long ago, Russia, in place of deserts, empty steppes, and great lonely rivers, would have been met by a teeming population, which would have made it impossible for her to push southward to Port Arthur, as she did in 1900. As far as I have been able to gather, therefore, Japan's future policy is to see that these vast solitudes of virgin soil are thickly colonised by Chinese, with a judicious leaven of her own people, officials, soldiers, advisers, and traders. Under these conditions, the future of Manchuria should be a magnificent one.

In a few years it might easily become the greatest wheat-producing country in the East, the greatest lumber field, the greatest gold-mining centre. Its wheat is of surpassing fineness, its forests almost inexhaustible, its gold still awaiting exploitation—equal, declares a well-known British authority, to the foundation of several Klondikes, Russia's solitary success has been the Harbin flour mills, and the Chinaman, duly noting, has been filled with emulation. He has already been inquiring after milling machinery, its cost, working, &c., and, strangest of all, about steam ploughs and steam harvesters, such as Great Britain or America could supply.

There need be no fear of the exclusion of foreign trade. Japan need dread no competitors, and the people of Manchuria, who for four long years have seen the white man at his worst, will not be unwilling to see him, in the future, at his best, with no political "arriere pensee," in the guise of a peaceful trader. Also, whereas conservative progress is necessary in China proper, on account of its numerous vested interests, radical reform will be possible in Manchuria from the outset. Her inland waters can be thrown open to the trade of the world under much less severe restrictions. Her great cities can all be opened, as were recently Mukden, Tatungkow, and Antung, and, unless Russia agrees to reciprocal free trade across the Amur, Sir Robert Hart's custom houses will go to the northern, western, and eastern frontiers of Manchuria.

(Concluded on page 6.)

JAPANESE SHIP SUNK.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

RUSSIAN FLEET DESTROYED.

THE METRE HILL FIGHTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 9.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the disabling of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur having precluded the possibility of their aiding the Baltic squadron, there is a strong probability that the Japanese will now rely on the starvation of the garrison instead of assault to reduce the fortress.

There was no sign of life on board the Russian ships during the bombardment, and it is concluded that the blue-jackets were taking refuge or engaged in the land defences.

Mr. S. Hayashi, consul for Japan, received the following telegram from his Government on Friday night :—

The Naval Staff with our Port Arthur Army on Thursday evening reports: The Pallada taking fire heeled to port with her stern down. Eleven shots also told on the Gilyak. The Bayan taking fire at 11-30 a.m. was still ablaze at 4-15 p.m. The Commander of the Naval artillery corps reports: The Amur on Thursday was hit by fourteen shots and her stern sank. Many shots greatly damaged godowns and other buildings near Pehyushan and the arsenal.

The following telegrams were received on Saturday night,

The Commander of our Naval Artillery corps reports :—Bombardment on Friday set the Bayan on fire which heeled to port twenty-five degrees nearly capsizing. The Retvisan and Poltava submerge in high tide up to the upper-deck below the conning Tower. The Pallada and Pobieda heeled considerably exposing the hull below the waterline, and in high tide, part of the upper-deck is washed. The Peresviet submerges in high tide up to sternwalk at the stern and the torpedo tube at bow. The Giljak close to the shore is listing considerably and is believed to be resting on bottom. Sevastopol at dawn of Friday removed her anchorage to the outer roadstead, presumably for escaping our shells.

The Commander of the Third Squadron reports :—The cruiser Saiyan, 1,344 tons, which engaged in co-operating with our army and blockade near Port Arthur fortress on 30th November hit a Russian mechanical mine and sank. Her complement was saved, except 38, including Captain Tajima.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 10.

The Russian Ministry of Marine has ordered Captain Klado, mentioned on the 3rd inst., fifteen days under arrest for articles in the "Novoe Vremya" in which he assailed the naval administration.

The telegrams describing the battering of the Port Arthur fleet have been suppressed in St. Petersburg.

Reuter's correspondent before Port Arthur describes the fighting preceding the capture of Metre Hill as more intensely ferocious and bloody than any previous engagement. Whole detachments were obliterated time after time and every defence work blocked with bodies. Bayonets, clubbed rifles and grenades were constantly used.

News from Port Arthur states that the Pallada has sunk and is partly submerged. The Gilyak is listing heavily and is apparently resting on the bottom.

The Sevastopol has gone to the outer road-stead to escape the bombardment.

The Japanese cruiser Saiyen which was bombarding Port Arthur on the 30th ultimo, struck a Russian mine and sank. Thirty-eight on board were drowned.

THE MYSTERIOUS YACHTS.

Prosecution Postponed.

LONDON. DEC. 9.

The hearing of the case against Messrs. Sinnett and Roche is postponed indefinitely.

TSAR'S GIFT TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

Sequel to First War Incident.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

The Tsar has presented a silver bowl and label to the wardroom officers of H. M. S. Talbot in friendly recognition of the assistance rendered by them to the crews of the Variag and Koriets at Chemulpo, and also a cheque for five hundred pounds to the Prince of Wales as President of the Royal Naval Fund.

SOMALILAND HONOURS.

Lieut. Carter's V. C.

Lieutenant Herbert Carter, Indian Mounted Infantry, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for bravery in Somaliland in December last. His appointment to the Distinguished Service Order is in consequence cancelled.

NEW RIFLE FOR THE ARMY.

After a three months' trial the Committee on small arms has recommended the new pattern short rifle, as suitable for universal use.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH NAVAL RE-ORGANIZATION.

Important Changes.

WORLD-WIDE MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

The Admiralty announces an important reorganisation of the Navy with the object of remedying certain defects of mobilisation.

The Home Fleet will henceforward be called the Channel Fleet and becomes the senior command in the Navy consisting of twelve battleships and a proportionate number of cruisers.

The present Channel Fleet will henceforward be called the Atlantic Fleet with its base at Gibraltar and will consist of eight battleships and a proportionate number of cruisers.

The other Squadrons will be divided into three groups, the Eastern consisting of China, Australia and East Indies. The Western consisting of the North American and West Indian.

The third group will be the Cape, forming a connecting link with the others.

There will be three cruiser squadrons, viz: the Channel, Atlantic and Mediterranean, detachable for special cruises.

Henceforth the entire reserve fleet will remain constantly in commission and ready for immediate service and exercising at sea periodically.

There will be manœuvres in 1905-1906 of the Navy throughout the world, and it will be assumed that war has broken out, all Reserves mobilizing and proceeding under Rear Admirals to reinforce the fleets to which they are affiliated.

Flag officers will everywhere have to act on their own initiative, arranging mutual co-operation.

All references to the Admiralty will be forbidden.

COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

Suggested Increased Countributions.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Austen-Chamberlain received a deputation to-day headed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach urging that at the Conference proposed by Mr. Balfour in his speech at Edinburgh on the 3rd October, the Colonies should be urged to share more largely in the burden of the Navy which was becoming greater than the taxpayers of Great Britain alone were able to bear.

Mr. Balfour, in reply, said no Premier had ever received a more important deputation. The distribution of the increase in armaments was certainly not becoming less menacing to the Empire and the war tendencies demanded a greater watchfulness and effort than ever. The Colonies' share of the burden at present was, he said, relatively unimportant, but the duty of doing more as it grew must be realised by themselves. It was impossible to press it. Nevertheless, the Colonial Conference which he desired, could not confine itself to discussions on commercial relations.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

Germany and Russia.

DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

In the Reichstag last night, the Budget was brought forward and a debate took place on the Army Bills.

The Socialist members opposed any increase in the Army on the ground that Russia was now crippled.

They renewed their charges against the Government that partiality had been displayed towards Russia during the war.

Count von Bulow deprecated sentimental views in delicate questions of international policy such as caused people to take the wrong road in the South African war.

He again asserted Germany's complete neutrality and ridiculed the suggestion that there was a secret treaty between Russia and Germany.

The more the Press and the Socialists attacked Russia, the more must he exert himself to keep relations with Russia peaceful and friendly.

It was impossible to ignore the under currents in Europe, all impelling towards warlike complications.

Germany now, as ever, was the bulwark of peace, but solely because of her strength.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The Recruting Question.

WAR SECRETARY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Arnold-Forster speaking at Edinburgh said that despite the raising of the length of service more recruits were joining than last year and the Army was at present over strength.

He hoped the legislatures of the Colonies would see their way to participate in the defence of the common possession of India which was the greatest weight in the burden of the Empire.

CHINA AND TIBET.

The Mission to India.

The "Standard" in a telegram from Tientsin says that the Tongshavyi starts for India en route to Lhassa on the 16th instant.

TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Plassy has sailed for Bombay.

KING CARLOS LEAVES ENGLAND.

The King of Portugal has left England.

THE INCOME TAX.

ASSESSMENT ABUSES BY OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 11.

The Government of India have addressed all the local Governments and administrations drawing attention to an abuse which appears to have crept into the income tax administration since the remission of the impost on incomes of below one thousand rupees in annual amount and calling upon them to spare no pains to put an immediate stop to it wherever it prevails. The Government of India quote statistics to show that in the majority of the provincial areas, there has been during the past year an increase in assessments in the one thousand to twelve hundred and fifty rupees grade disproportionately large as compared with the growth of revenue in the three next higher grades and also much in excess of the normal increase in the total proceeds of the tax. They draw from this the inference that tendency exists amongst assessing officers to include amongst assessees who are still taxable some of those who were previously in the classes which are now exempted.

The Government of India continue in their circular letter as follows: "This question has been alluded to in several of the provincial reports and the Government of India are satisfied that it will continue to receive the close attention of the local Governments. It is possible that a part of the abnormal increase may be due to the fact that assessing officers have now to deal with a far smaller number of assessees than formerly, and have therefore more time in which to enquire into their circumstances, but the Governor-General-in-Council can feel no confidence that this explanation covers more than a portion of the increase, and he is impelled to the conclusion that persons formerly taxed in the two lowest classes have in some cases at least been raised to a higher class without adequate investigation, and for no other reason than that they would otherwise escape altogether. Any such tendency would defeat the object with which the minimum income liable to the tax was raised and could not fail to bring discredit on the good faith of Government in granting the remission.

PROTECTION OF INDIAN CHILDREN.

AMENDMENTS OF THE LAW NEEDED.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children, the Revd. H. Anderson urged the need in Calcutta of (1) changes in the law to prevent Indian children from being forced into lives of immorality in disreputable parts of the town, and (2) a hospital for Indian children. Last year the Society dealt with 174 cases concerning 225 children, and records had been collected which showed all too clearly the need for the foundation of strong public opinion to put down what was going on.

H. M. S. HYACINTH.

H. M. S. Hyacinth Rear Admiral Atkinson Willis has arrived at Calcutta.

A CORPS OF SCOUTS.

A Corps of Presidency Cyclists and Mounted Scouts is being formed in Calcutta under Captain Lane Anderson who commands the Calcutta Volunteer Cyclists.

THE STRIKE OF NURSES.

The dispute between the nurses and the superior officials of the Campbell Hospital, Calcutta, is not yet settled. The majority of the nurses have resigned and each side has laid its case before the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, DEC. 9.

The appointment of Mr. H. A. Sim as additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is gazetted.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel Leslie, Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India, has three months leave. The Director-General I. M. S. is appointed to carry on the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner during his absence.

The lists of the newly constituted Fellows of the Senates of Calcutta and Bombay Universities are published.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Hodgson officiates as Deputy Surveyor General of the Survey of India vice Lieutenant Colonel Hobday. A form is published to be used by mine managers in reporting the annual out-put of mines and the labour employed.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Watson I. M. S. Medical Officer Turbat-i-Haidari has six weeks leave.

Lieutenant Daukes, Political Department probationer, is posted to Baluchistan.

Captain R. W. Knox I. M. S. is posted as Residency Surgeon, Gwalior

Lieut. R. F. Birdwood is posted to the Punjab Commission as a Political probationer.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Newmarch is posted as Deputy Accountant-General of the United Provinces.

Mr. O. T. Barrow, Accountant-General, Bombay, has eleven months' leave, Mr. F. C. Harrison from the United Provinces being transferred to Bombay, and Mr. M. F. Gauntlett becoming Accountant-General, United Provinces.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Saunders R. A. M. C., has taken over the duties of Principal, Medical Officer, Eastern Command, from General Beamish.

Surgeons Captain Connolly Badington and Roch R. A. M. C., join the Medical Collage on arrival in England. Major Sherwood R. E. is appointed Superintendent of Park, 1st Sappers.

Colonel Fixott, late Inspector General, Ordnance Northern Circle is permitted to reside in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lees, A. V. D. is appointed inspecting Veterinary Officer Western Command vice Hazelton transferred to the home establishment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nattall A. V. D. officiates as, Inspecting Veterinary officer, Secunderabad Division.

It is notified that the recently promulgated revised rules for the Indian Military Service family pensions come into force from 9th May last.

Colonel Collwell, B. G. A., Bombay, is transferred to the home establishment and appointed Chief Inspector of the School of Gunnery, Golden Hill.

It has been decided to disband the Submarine Mining Company of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

Major G. Mockler, 90th Punjabis has been selected to replace Major Home, 5th Gurkhas, as Military Attache with the Russian forces in the East and proceeds home at once.

The issue in India of khaki aprons to be worn by the Kilted Scoth Regiments when in khaki has been sanctioned.

THE CONNAUGHT INSTITUTE POONA.

UNVEILING OF ROYAL PORTRAITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 11.

An interesting ceremony of unveiling the portraits of his Majesty the King-Emperor and the Duke of Connaught was performed yesterday at the Connaught Institute by Mr. Clane White, Secretary of the Army Temperance Association, a large number of Military men being present.

Before unveiling the portraits, Mr. White said :—I am conscious of the great Honour which has been done to me to-day in being asked to unveil the portraits, of his Majesty the King-Emperor and the Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, which have been graciously presented by them to this Institute. His Majesty has always evinced the greatest interest in the Association to which he not only contributes, but on which he conferred the title of Royal, two years ago, in recognition of the devoted work carried on by its members. The Duke of Connaught is the president of the Association, and the deep interest he takes in the Associatian is known throughout the Army of the King. As representing the Council, I now unveil the portraits. May they ever remind us of the layalty and duty we owe to our King and our president, and be to us a continual remembrances of the respect and esteem in which every good soldier is held by his Majesty the King and every member of the Royal family. The National Anthem was then sung and a most interesting ceremony was brought to a close.

BOMBAY MOTOR UNION.

THE DELHI-BOMBAY TRIALS.

Yesterday the Bombay Motor Union held a meeting at Kalyan to discuss matters concerning the coming reliability trials between Delhi and Bombay. Mr. Orr, the Collector of Thana and the chief Public Works officials of the district attended, one of the objects of the meeting being to induce the Public Works Department to remedy certain bad patches in a stretch of road leading to Kalyan Creek which is part of the route to be traversed in the Delhi-Bombay run. In view of the points to be discussed bearing directly on the trials, most of the intending competitors now in Bombay were also present with their cars. A number of these started from the Money School, Bombay, before 8 o'clock and ran through to Sion where the first short stop was made. Thence they proceeded through at a good pace to Thana, and before a start was again made twelve cars in all were in the run. The Collector and the other officials joined the party at Thana and after a somewhat lengthy halt, the run was continued, Kalyan Station being reached by the whole of the cars somewhat after eleven o'clock. The run very clearly indicated the one inevitable drawback of motoring anywhere, but more especially in India. This is dust—of a considerable consistency. The roads being dry and extremely friable, each car raised great clouds of dust, and by the time Thana was reached beauties of outline in the case of the machines lay hidden beneath thick coatings of road material, and the identity of drivers and passengers became a matter of doubt. At Kalyan Railway Station where the cars drew up for the business meeting, there was first of all a general raid on the bath rooms. Breakfast followed, and thereafter the Committee of the Union, with those of the Delhi competitors present, held their meeting. It became clear from the discussion that the European competitors had serious objections to raise to the conditions under which the trials are to be held, and put forward suggestions for consideration. The main objection had reference to the repairs that may be made to a car during the trials. The rules of the competition, as framed, enable a driver after reaching the stage of a day's run to do what he likes with his car up to the next morning, provided he does not put in any new parts that have not been carried on the car from the start. It was pointed out by the whole of the European competitors—and Counts Guillio and Emilio di Gropello, Mons Sorel, Mr. Basil Johnston and Mr. Stewart—as well as by Mr. H. A. H. Payne and others that this was too wide a concession, that in a night extensive repairs could be made to a car and that the whole value of the 800 miles run as a reliability trial would be lost, and the only point gained would be a test from stage to stage. Another subject which created discussion, was the objection of owners of certain small cars to carry observers owing to inability to find room for them, the other competitors urging that observers should be insisted upon. It was understood that these and other suggestions made would be considered by the Committee. After the business, some time was spent in submitting cars and their occupants to the camera, a number of photographers being present, and then a run was made to inspect the Kalyan Creek where during the big run, the cars will have to be ferried over. The party then returned to Bombay as they listed, and so far as one knows only two casualties occurred. One was a burst tyre which was kindly repaired by the occupants of an overtaking car, but for whose good offices the damaged car would have probably remained where it was, a few miles outside Kalyan, as there was no other car following. The second casualty was a defect which on being set right seemed to demand that the car should go at moderate speed.

The cars and the party taking part in the run were :—24 h. p. De Dietrich driven by Mons. Sorel, accompanied by Mrs. Turner Laing and Major Murray as passengers ; 24 h.p. Fiat, driven by Count Guilio accompanied by Count Emilio di Gropello and Mr. Roberts ; 8 h. p. De Dion driven by the Hon. R. A. Lamb I.C.S.; 12 h.p. De Dion (built for the Maharaja of, Gwalior) driven by Mr. J. E. Addyman, accompanied by Messrs. F. A. H. East, W. Harper and J. Gorman ; 16-20 h.p. Clement Bayard driven by Mr. A. Hoare accompanied by Mr. Basil Johnston and Mr. G. Lund Jr ; 12 h. p. Darracq driven by Mr. Sawyer accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Moir and Mr. Stewart ; 8 h. p. Darracq driven by Mr. F. R. Hill accompanied by two passengers ; 8 h. p. De Dion driven by Mr. J. D. Wadia accompanied by Mr. W. Hall (Municipal Engineer) and Mr. Bahadurji ; 9-10 h.p. Beaufort driven by Mr. H. A. H. Payne accompanied by Mr. Powell Williams ; 8 h.p. De Dion driven by Mr. Hewett accompanied by Mr. Turner Laing ; 16 h. p. Peugeot driven by Mr. Dominy accompanied by Mr. H. H. Bowrach and Capt. Muter.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following races were raided on Saturday afternoon in a moderate breeze from the W. N. W.

The first Yachts to start were those of the Tomtit Class at 2-40. They sailed a course from Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock, round North Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to Port ; distance 7·6 miles.

Yacht	Time Allowances	Entered by	Time of arrival	Corrected time
			H M S	H M S
Tomtit...	Scratch	Lt F M Gibson...	4 29 34	1 49 34
Meg ...	Scratch	Mr C H Byrne ...	4 39 59	1 59 59

First prize won by Tomtit.

The "B" Class Yachts were the next to start at 2 5-50 and sailed the same course as the Tomtits.

Yacht	Time Allowances	Entered by	Time of arrival	Corrected time
	H S		H M S	H M S
Janett...	Scratch	Officers R E.....	4 26 52	1 38 52
Edin.....	3 48	Mr R H Ireland	4 34 39	1 49 51
Trixie ..	1 54	Mr A M Montesano	4 31 2	1 39 3
Savonara	8 52	Major Curtis R A M C.	4 40 26	1 51 24
Pixie.....	1 54	Mr E R Smetham	4 29 17	1 37 23

First prize Pixie. Second prize Janetta.

The "A" Class Yachts started at 3 o'clock and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy W. N W. of Butcher Island leaving it to Port round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel.

Yacht	Time Allowances	Entered by	Time of arrival	Corrected time
	M S		H M S	H M S
Sapphire...	14 24	Capt Muter R E Mr R H Hopkins	5 37 31	1 2' 19
Melody ..	21 56	Mr J B K Macbeth.	4 40 18	1 18 52
Eileen ...	Scratch	Mr A N Watts ...	4 27 37	1 27 22

First prize Melody.

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THE DELHI-BOMBAY TRIALS.

Yesterday the Bombay Motor Union held a meeting at Kalyan to discuss matters concerning the coming reliability trials between Delhi and Bombay. Mr. Orr, the Collector of Thana and the chief Public Works officials of the district attended, one of the objects of the meeting being to induce the Public Works Department to remedy certain bad patches in a stretch of road leading to Kalyan Creek which is part of the route to be traversed in the Delhi-Bombay run. In view of the points to be discussed bearing directly on the trials, most of the intending competitors now in Bombay were also present with their cars. A number of these started from the Money School, Bombay, before 8 o'clock and ran through to Sion where the first short stop was made. Thence they proceeded through at a good pace to Thana, and before a start was again made twelve cars in all were in the run. The Collector and the other officials joined the party at Thana and after a somewhat lengthy halt, the run was continued, Kalyan Station being reached by the whole of the cars somewhat after eleven o'clock. The run very clearly indicated the one inevitable drawback of motoring anywhere, but more especially in India. This is dust—of a considerable consistency. The roads being dry and extremely friable, each car raised great clouds of dust, and by the time Thana was reached beauties of outline in the case of the machines lay hidden beneath thick coatings of road material, and the identity of drivers and passengers became a matter of doubt. At Kalyan Railway Station where the cars drew up for the business meeting, there was first of all a general raid on the bath rooms. Breakfast followed, and thereafter the Committee of the Union, with those of the Delhi competitors present, held their meeting. It became clear from the discussion that the European competitors had serious objections to raise to the conditions under which the trials are to be held, and put forward suggestions for consideration. The main objection had reference to the repairs that may be made to a car during the trials. The rules of the competition, as framed, enable a driver after reaching the stage of a day's run to do what he likes with his car up to the next morning, provided he does not put in any new parts that have not been carried on the car from the start. It was pointed out by the whole of the European competitors—and Counts Guillio and Emilio di Gropello, Mons Sorel, Mr. Basil Johnston and Mr. Stewart—as well as by Mr. H. A. H. Payne and others that this was too wide a concession, that in a night extensive repairs could be made to a car and that the whole value of the 800 miles run as a reliability trial would be lost, and the only point gained would be a test from stage to stage. Another subject which created discussion, was the objection of owners of certain small cars to carry observers owing to inability to find room for them, the other competitors urging that observers should be insisted upon. It was understood that these and other suggestions made would be considered by the Committee. After the business, some time was spent in submitting cars and their occupants to the camera, a number of photographers being present, and then a run was made to inspect the Kalyan Creek where during the big run, the cars will have to be ferried over. The party then returned to Bombay as they listed, and so far as one knows only two casualties occurred. One was a burst tyre which was kindly repaired by the occupants of an overtaking car, but for whose good offices the damaged car would have probably remained where it was, a few miles outside Kalyan, as there was no other car following. The second casualty was a defect which on being set right seemed to demand that the car should go at moderate speed.

The cars and the party taking part in the run were :—24 h. p. De Dietrich driven by Mons. Sorel, accompanied by Mrs. Turner Laing and Major Murray as passengers ; 24 h.p. Fiat, driven by Count Guilio accompanied by Count Emilio di Gropello and Mr. Roberts ; 8 h. p. De Dion driven by the Hon. R. A. Lamb I.C.S.; 12 h.p. De Dion (built for the Maharaja of, Gwalior) driven by Mr. J. E. Addyman, accompanied by Messrs. F. A. H. East, W. Harper and J. Gorman ; 16-20 h.p. Clement Bayard driven by Mr. A. Hoare accompanied by Mr. Basil Johnston and Mr. G. Lund Jr ; 12 h. p. Darracq driven by Mr. Sawyer accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Moir and Mr. Stewart ; 8 h. p. Darracq driven by Mr. F. R. Hill accompanied by two passengers ; 8 h. p. De Dion driven by Mr. J. D. Wadia accompanied by Mr. W. Hall (Municipal Engineer) and Mr. Bahadurji ; 9-10 h.p. Beaufort driven by Mr. H. A. H. Payne accompanied by Mr. Powell Williams ; 8 h.p. De Dion driven by Mr. Hewett accompanied by Mr. Turner Laing ; 16 h. p. Peugeot driven by Mr. Dominy accompanied by Mr. H. H. Bowrach and Capt. Muter.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

OPENING OF THE SEASON.

The First Extra Meeting at Mahalaxmi, although successful from a racing point of view, was hardly associated with the same excitement of opening meetings in previous years by reason of the comparatively small attendance, the Exhibition and the departure of Lord Curzon keeping away a number of people. Backers, on the whole, had a bad day, the favourites in the first three events not getting home, while the fifth event was also won by a horse that had a very small following. An objection was lodged against Clever Boy in the second race and it has yet to be settled. The following are the details :—

The Selling Plate—Distance half a mile.

Mr A W P's b a h Mudmie 8st.....Paas 1
Col J Anderson's b a h Mitre 8st 12lbs.....Trahan 2
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's Redlips 7st 4lbs .....Dhondi 3

Also ran Bukhtawar 7st 9lb, Red Lips 7st 4lbs, Chirag 8st 7lbs, Black Prince 7st 11lbs, Defiance 7st.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Mudmie, 3 to 1 Bhukhtawar 4 to 1 Black Prince, 6 to 1 Chiragh and Redlips, 10 and over, the rest.

Mudmie got off well and had a good lead before the bend when the field closed Mudmie, Redlips, Bhukhtawar, and Mitre came down the straight together. At the distance, Mudmie and Mitre left the field, Bhukhatwar shot his bolt and Redlips took third place; increasing their lead. Mudmie and Mitre finished 1 1-2 lengths ahead of Redlips, Mudmie holding Metre safe. Time—55 secs.

The Old year Plate—Rs. 200. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Nassar Abdoolla's g a h Clever Boy 8st 5lbs..Native 1
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta 8st 2lbs.....Foster 2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Reflector 8st 10lbs.....Kanai 3

Also ran :—Moored 9st 10lbs, Rightful 8st-10lbs, Firdosi Kusra 6st-11lbs and Shah Alim 7st 12lbs.

Betting : Evens Firdosi, 3 to 1 Moored and Calcutta 8 to 1 Clever Boy-10 to 1 the others.

Kusra got a slight lead at the start, but Reflector came up and led with Rightful second and Clever Boy third. On Rounding the bend Clever Boy led with Reflector close up, the latter however, held a length lead comfortably staving Rightful and Reflector off, when nearing the post Calcutta suddenly cropped up with Foster using the whip hand and came within half a length of Clever Boy. Reflector a neck behind. Time—1-11 secs.

An objection was lodged against Clever Boy on the ground that he carried wrong weight. The objection has not yet been settled.

The Consolation Plate,—Rs. 200. Distance 5 furlongs

Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Young Shahin 8st.....Foster 1
Mr Jarcola bin Talib's ch a h Numor 9st 3lbs.....G B Mahomed 2
Mr Abdul Gany's b a h Jan Alum 8st 2lbs...Omarkhan 3

Also ran :—Red Herring 9st 8lb, Sherajoon 9st 3lbs Earding 8st 11lbs, Arab Maid 8st 8lbs Cleverman 8st 5lbs and Gendarme 9st 5lbs.

Betting : 5 to 4 Arab Maid, 3 to 8 Nusser, 6 to 1 Young Sahahin and Sharajoon 7 to 1 Gendarme.

Arab Maid got away with a two length lead followed by Jan Alum a length ahead of his field. The field closed up at the bend Nasser and Gendarme coming up. At the distance, Young Shahin came up strong and took a substantial lead, C B on Nusser made a final effort, but could only get within three quarters of a length of Young Shahin, Jan Alum being within a head of Nusser just beating Arab Maid who was pulling up. Time—55secs.

The Maiden Arab Plate.—Rs, 200. Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's b a h Talisman 10st.....Nama 1
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Berlin 8st .....Foster 2
Ali Talib's Hadhur 8st 9lbs.....C B Mahomed 3
Mr A W P's b a h Tara or Luck 8st 9lbs .....Paas 4

Also ran :—Arabian Flag, Sapphire Seagull 8st-12lbs, Isinglass 8st. 9lbs, Young Mosumma 8st. 5lbs. Royal Blood 8st, 9lbs, Lachni 8st, Bristo 7st. 10lbs.

Betting : 6 to 4 Talisman, 3 to 1 Berlin, 4 to 1 Arabian Flag, 5 to 1 Sapphire and Turn of Luck 3 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Isinglass dislodged Kanaf, and ran the course alone. When they were let go, Turn of Luck took the lead followed by Talisman who in turn, took a lengthy lead, On rounding the bend, Sapphire dropped back from third place and Berlin followed his stable companion. Turn of Luck was shaken off, Hadhur coming up behind Berlin. Talisman had them all safe and Berlin followed him home 1 1-2 lengths behind with Hadhur a length behind him. Turn of Luck finished fourth. Time—1min. 24 1-5secs.

The Maiden Arab Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A M Shamlan's g a h False Start 8st 11lbsOomerkhan 1
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 12st 2lbs .....Foster 2
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's g a h Tigris 9st 2lbs.....C B Mahomed 3

Betting : 6 to 4 on Grey Fox, 6 to 4 against Tigris, and False Start.

False Start went away and soon secured a 3 length lead and kept it to the bend, Gray Fox being some 2 lengths ahead of Tigris Foster tickled Grey Fox up, but could never come dangerously near the leader who finally won by 2 lengths. Tigris finished a bad 3rd or last, five lengths behind Grey Fox, Time—1min. 3 2-5secs.

The December Plate.—Rs. 200. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr T L Robert's br aus g Dumbell 9st.....Beaumont 1
Mr Artin C Essayie's bl aus g Koko 7st 11lbs ....Heroo 2
Mr A W P's b aus g Fire up 8st 9lbs .....Native 3

Also ran :—Sundowner 8st. 4lbs, Jubilant 3st. 3lbs Ural 8st, 2lbs.

Sundowner led with Koko in attendance, Dumbell closing up. At the bend Koko rounded with a length lead, but old Dumbell came up to him and passed him comfortably. Fire up coming up to challenge Koko but was shaken off. Dumbell won in a common canter by 3 lengths, same between second and third. Good fourth. Time—1min. 4secs.

CALCUTTA RACES.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 10.

The following are the results of the first extra meeting held at Calcutta yesterday.

HURDLE RACE.—Distance one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles.

Wallgrave .....R. Morrison 1
Pope .....Owner 2
Kittylea .....Sheldrake 3

Won by two lengths, same distance separating second and third. Time—2mins. 51secs.

PONY PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

Pat. .....C. Murphy 1
Filbert .....A. Hoyt 2

Won by three lengths. Time—1min. 4 1-3secs.

THE LILLIPUTIAN PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

My Bell. .....Firth 1
Queen of Gems .....m.....Ames 2
Red Shot .....Southall 3

Won by a length ; a head dividing second and third. Time—1min. 1 1-5secs.

THE MAIDEN HORSE PLATE.—Distance seven furlongs.

Nat .....Gould Murphy 1
Maddington .....C. Hoyt 2
Sainte Marquise .....O'neil 3

Won by two and a half lengths ; half a length between second and third. Time—1min, 30 3-5secs.

THE CRITERION PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.

Dalbeattie .....Owner 1
Adelaide .....Southall 2
Hello .....Smallmans

Won by three lengths ; two and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1min 17 1-5secs.

THE CLUB PLATE,—Distance one mile and a quarter.

The Pirate King .....Ames 1
Defendant .....O'neil 2

Won by a neck. Time—2mins 14 3-5secs.

THE free Hanseatic towns of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck are Republican States within the German Empire. This is the explanation of the curious announcement that the State of Hamburg has just brought in its budget for the year 1904-5. The port receipts for the year just ended show an increase over those of 1903-4, whilst the present estimates are based upon a prospective increase for the next twelve months. The municipality transacts itself a portion of the port's business, though most of the harbour accommodation is leased out. The net income from the quays and docks controlled immediately by the town is estimated for 1904-5 at a little under 3,000,000 marks. The working expenses are expected to amount to about 5,000,000 marks, the largest items being those for wages and insurance. Tendency is for the town to lease out more and more of the dock and quay space. The large Petersen quay, for instance, was taken over jointly at the beginning of the present year by the Woermann line, the German East African line, and the German Levant line at an annual rental of 333,000 marks. As one would expect, the Hamburg-American line, is far and away the largest lessee, the Company's quays on the Kuhwarder alone bringing in an annual rental of 1,300,000 marks. By leasing railway tracks, the State of Hamburg receives annually 115,000 marks.

THE BOMAY EXHIBITION.

OPENING CEREMONY.

INTERESTING SPEECHES.

LAST Saturday was a red-letter day in the annals of this City for it ushered in the opening of the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition under the auspices of the Twentieth Indian National Congress. Much had already been written about the show and the event was looked forward to with great expectancy as was evinced by the very large gathering at the opening ceremony. A grand shamiana most tastefully decorated was erected just facing the maid entrance wherein seats were provided to accommodate several thousands of people and towards the west was a dais erected for their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington, and also several of the Native Chiefs who are visiting Bombay specially for the occasion, the members of the Committee and other prominent ladies and gentlemen. Before 4 o'clock the visitors began to arrive and by 4-30 the shamiana was filled to overflowing, no standing room even being available. The variety of European and Oriental costumes worn on the occasion created a picturesque and gorgeous scene. After the Chairman's Report His Excellency the Governor made a fitting reply and on his declaring the Exhibition open the electric lights which form one of the picturesque features of the show blazed forth into abrilliant flash of variegated lights, Unfortunately with all the strenuous efforts of the Committee to have everything ready up to time, a good portion of the work could not to be completed and the further admittance of the public to the Exhibition will have to be deferred till Thursday, the 15th instant, to which date we defer a more detailed account of the various exhibits which have not as yet been properly arranged. The Band of the 104th Bombay Rifles, under the able baton of Mr. W. S. Walcott, played a very select programme during the evening, but owing to circumstances already stated the proceedings had to close at 8 o'clock. Every precaution has been taken to ensure protection against an outbreak of fire. The new chemical engine which has recently been introduced into the Bombay Fire Brigade is held in readiness on the ground, while a number of chemical hand-pumps are stationed about the various stalls.

Amost those present were: the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt. Chief Justice of Bombay; the Hon Sir James Monteath, K C I E and the Hon Mr. S W Edgerley, C I E, members of the Governor's Council; the Hon Mr Justice Budrudin Tyabji, the Hon Mr Justice H Batty, the Hon Mr Justice N G Chandavarkar, the Hon Mr Justice Aston, the Hon Sir Pherozeshah M Mesha, K C I E, the Hon Mr E Giles, C I E; the Hon Mr D Khundalavalla, the Hon Mr C H Setalvad, the Hon Mr. Dajl Abaji Khare, the Hon Mr G K Parekh, the Hon Mr Vithaldas D Thackersey, the Hon Mr H S Dikshit, the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon Khan Bahadur D R Chichgar, the Hon Mr C H Armstrong, the Hon Dr R G Bhandarkar, C I E, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sir D M Petit, Bart, his Highness Maharao Shri Khengarji Sawai Bahadur, Rao of Cutch; his Higness Maharao Umaid Singh Bahadur of Bundi Kotah, H H Maharawal Partabsingji Gulabsingji, Raja of Bansda; H H Kumar Vijaydevji, Raja of Dharampur, and other of mitraj, the Chief of Bhore; Sir Bhashcundra Krishna, Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, the Hon Dr D Mackichen, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, Mr W C Hughes C I E, Chairman Bombay Port Trust, Mr G O W Dunn, Chairman Bombay Improvement Trust, Mr James Macdonald, President, Bombay Corporation, Mr Sassoon J David, Mr S M Moses, Lieutenant-Colonel Abud, Political Agent, Cutch, Mr J Sladen, Secretary to Government, Mr H S Lawrence, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Mr K Subramani Iyer, Mrs. Gratton Geary, Mr Cecil Burns, Mr T W Cuffe, Mr G C Pilliston, Major Oldfield, Mr Allum, Mr Massy, Mr Ryan, Dr J A Turner, Mr Joseph Hall, Mr S N Nathan, Khan Bahadur M C Murzban C I E, Mr D E Wacha, Mr Rustomji Merwanji Petit, Mr C M Cursetjee, Mr J B Patil, Dr E F Underwood, Principal M Memillan, Lieutenant-Colonel Colifs, the Rev Mr Scott, Mr Jamsetjee Ardesir Wadia, Mr Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr H A Wadia, Mr Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr H Monie, Mr Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Mr Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr Currimbhoy Ibr

is worthy in all respects, of this city and Presidency. For this purpose they decided not only to collect the best specimens of manufactures and agricultural products and works of art in the form of a Museum, but such as was possible, to have practical demonstrations which would readily appeal even to the less intelligent, and the lessons from which might be carried with them to their homes. Realizing the vast importance of agriculture to India, the Committee decided to devote special attention to the cultivators' requirements, and I have very great pleasure in saying that we are in a very large measure indebted for the success of this Section, to Mr. Lawrence, the Director Agriculture and his Assistants. (Hear Hear) The Committee further agreed that under the present sanitary knowledge and condition of the country in general it was most desirable that a Health Section should receive much attention. The Bombay Sanitary Association undertook the organisation of this Section and the best thanks of the Committee, are due to them, especially to their Honorary Secretary, Dr. Turner, the Municipal Health Officer, for his most valuable advice and assistance. (Hear Hear). In determining to make collection of the different appliances of the various other industries, the Hand-Loom Industry, so ancient and so valuable, claimed the Committee's serious consideration. Besides the professional hereditary weavers this industry has always been an important means of adding to the earnings of those numerous cultivators, who everywhere in India honourably employ themselves in weaving when field-work is not necessary or possible. A special court is devoted to this section where many kinds of Hand-Looms are shown by experts in actual working. It is hoped that this section will be highly instructive. An entirely new feature in this Exhibition is a section devoted to the work of the Ladies. The Ladies themselves have made and carried out these arrangements with an energy and business method which is the envy of many of us and deserves high commendation. (Applause)

In this connection I have the pleasure to read a letter from Lady May Wedderburn, which is addressed to Lady Jamshedji and written from Meredith, Gloucester, on the 24th November. It runs as follows: "I am sure you will be pleased to know how much interest is being taken here in the movement of the Bombay ladies to promote Indian women's domestic industries, in connection with the Bombay Industrial Exhibition. From the enclosed circular you will see that a London Committee has been formed under the patronage of her Royal Highness the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and that steps are being taken to send out some loan exhibits from this country, illustrating Western women's arts and industries. Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian is lending specimens of her own handwork; and her daughters, the Princesses Victoria and Louise, are doing the same, including some beautiful enamel work. Her Royal Highness the Princess Henry of Battenberg has also graciously promised a contribution; and a fine collection of embroideries will go from the Royal School of Art needlework at South Kensington, of which their Majesties the King and Queen are patrons. We have many letters sympathising with the movement and among others the Marchioness of Ripon and the Countess of Aberdeen send their good wishes for your success. The time for preparation is very short, so the collection will necessarily be an imperfect one, but I feel sure that your Committee will be gratified to know how cordially their public-spirited action is appreciated in this country. I regret that the articles can only be on view for a few days, as Sir William has promised to bring them back with him, when he returns by the mail of the 7th January. Our daughter accompanies him to Bombay and will convey to you our best wishes."

I will not detain your Excellency by dwelling at length upon the various other sections of this Exhibition in all of which excellent specimens are collected.

If it should appear to any that the aspirations of the Committee with regard to the Exhibition are somewhat lofty, let him consider the glorious productions of this country in the past, the carved woodwork, the designs, the colours and textures of its carpets and shawls admired for many centuries and accepted as patterns for imitation by the skilled artificers of Europe,—those wonderful textures sent forth from the looms of Dacca to adorn the noblest beauties of the Court of the Imperial Cæsars sixteen centuries ago, (Applause) the elaborate stone carving of Central India, Rajputana and Gujerat, the embossed silver work of Cutch and Agra, the miscroscopic painting of Delhi and Lahore, the carvings in sandalwood and the inlaid work of Multan to this hour the marvels of the world:—the productions of which India was so justly proud, and on the other hand let him consider the present potentialities of this country, its boundless capabilities of producing raw materials, its rich minerals and the growing enterprise of its people, and I am sure he will be encouraged to hope that our efforts, humble as they may be, will not be scattered upon a sterile soil. The Exhibition Committee has also recognized that we can not live merely upon the east and that if a true healthy impetus is to be given to the Arts and Industries of India, we must place before agriculturists as well as artisans the most up to-date inventions and scientific appliances of the West and also some of their most finished models of wormanship. It is for this purpose we have found some room for articles of European manufacture. We trust this will in no small measure promote the objects for which these Exhibitions are held. Before requesting your Excellency to open the Exhibition I may be permitted to thank all those who have so kindly and generously assisted the Committee in their endeavours. To Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, (Applause) our Honorary Secretary, we owe the excellent design of the structures, the laying out of the grounds and all architectural arrangements. From Messrs. Narotum Morarjee Goculdas, Dhamodhr Ganesh Padhye and Lalloobhai Samaldas we have had the most arduous work of receiving and arranging the many thousand of Exhibits which have poured in within the last ten days. From Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, the Vice-Chairman and the other Secretaries, Messrs. Amruddin, Patuck and Jafferbhai and Currimbhoy Adamji, we had also considerable help. Nor ought I to omit to thank several other Volunteer co-operators with us whose names I will not try to mention for fear of inadvertant omission. We are also obliged to the P and O Steam Navigation Company and the G. I. P. Railway Company for the great assistance they have given to the Exhibition (Applause). Owing to the almost unending demands for space and pouring in of more and more exhibits even to this very day, and many are still to come, we have not been able quite to complete all our arrangements. We have done all that human effort could do and we trust that unavoidable incompleteness would be overlooked in a generous spirit. We have further decided to close the Exhibition to-day at 7-30 p. m. and to open it on the 15th instant, when we hope to complete all necessary arrangements.

I will now request your Excellency to open the Exhibition by switching on the electric current and to accept this humble moments of the ceremony. (Loud Applause).

The Chairman then presented his Excellency with a memento of the Exhibition which consisted of a design of the outer facade of the Exhibition artistically worked in silver by Messrs. Tarachand Purashram, Jewellers of Medows Street, and set in a polished marble frame. The memento bears the following inscription:—

Presented to
H. E. Lord Lamington, G. C. M. G., G. C. S I.
On the occasion of opening
of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Lady Petit then requested her Excellency Lady Lamington to declare the Ladies section open, after which his Excellency the Governor in addressing the assembly said:—

MR. VITHALDAS, Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen; I think that there are evident signs around me that the temperature in the shamiana is such that it would be rather unkind for me to detain you long with an instructive speech, which I would otherwise have delivered, with a view to encourage artistic and industrial pursuits among the people of India. Besides that my mission to-day is merely to open and invite inspection of those objects which have been collected and gathered together, for the benefit of our purview; and I myself am very anxious for the short time, which is at my disposal and with the small amount of daylight which exists, to see as much as I can in these few minutes. Further than that, I think after the very concise, succinct and accurate account, which we have just listened to from my respected friend on my right, it is unnecessary for me to either dilate upon the objects of this exhibition or to say how important it is that the people should be stimulated to acquire and love the knowledge of industrial and artistic pursuits. There is one particular feature in connection with this Exhibition that has pleased me extremely. I have had not as yet the advantage of going round the various courts but on good authority I learn that the display even at this early stage of the Exhibition is such as betokens great skill in organisation by means of which these articles and objects have been collected. I am glad to think that the Committee of gentlemen of Bombay should have displayed an enterprise originally, and secondly those powers of organisation to equip so thoroughly this Exhibition. (Applause). I am always glad to hail any sign of self help or the powers, such as I have described, of organisation among the people of this country. I am glad to think that they have been directed in this instance to an enterprise which I trust will be brought to a successful issue. I am glad to think that attention has been paid to the importance of securing exhibits in connection with the Health Department. As we know how terribly this Presidency has been afflicted by plague and other diseases, there is nothing which I can imagine can be more fruitful or of benefit to the public than they should have an opportunity of seeing by what devices and by what practice of care they may be able to guard against and diminish the ravages caused by these illnesses and diseases. There is another remark which I should like to make, and it is that I hope that as a result of this great undertaking the people will be stimulated with the desire that in some form or another, this Exhibition should stereotype permanently; what I mean and I do think is that this great city of Bombay should have a museum which should be typical—(Applause)—and should be the means of housing examples of the products of this western side of India and also collecting together archæological and other objects which should excite an interest and be the source of cultivated pleasure for the people who have some leisure hours to spend in this great city. I think and it necessarily follows, that the effort will be a success here. Only yesterday afternoon, accombanied by his Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, I visited the Victoria Museum close to the Victoria Gardens, and I think you will agree with me that it is not a creditable display for such a great city as Bombay. (Hear, hear). I have interested myself in the hope of a museum being started, and I trust that this Exhibition will be the means of giving it an impetus. I must give one word of praise to the ladies for having had their own section which as we have heard from Mr. Thackersey, promises to be a most interesting and has had a very great compliment paid to it of being the receipient of various articles sent out by the, members of the Royal family of England. (Applause). Now, ladies and gentlemen, one word more I may say of advice, that I do regret very much that more time has not been taken for the promotion of this Exhibition. This was my first remark to Mr. Vithaldas, when he came to see me at Mahableshwar on the subject of this Exhibition. From my experience of the past, I know what a long time it takes to organise and set agoing such an undertaking and that it requires great amount of labour and time to develope it and put it on proper lines. That is the only criticism I have to make; because I feel that in this city of Bombay whatever we do, it should be done in a state of perfection. I am sure that as Mr. Thackersey says in a few days more this Exhibition will be one of the most important Exhibitions and one of the most successful I trust that have ever been seen in India, I now thank you for having given me this very interesting memento, and I have the great pleasure in declaring this Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition open. (Loud Applause).

Her Excellency Lady Lamington in declaring the Ladies Sections of the Exhibition open said it was neither the shortness of time nor the temperature that prevented her from making a speech, but it was simply because she was not a public speaker. But none the less from her heart she wished every success to the entire Exhibition, but of course specially to the Ladies Section. (Applause). She assured the ladies connected with this particular section that it would have her own personal care and hearty support. (Applause).

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

The Hon Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta in proposing a vote of thanks to their Excellencies said he stood in a position which somewhat demanded their compassion. He had been entrusted with an extremely agreeable task of moving a vote of thanks to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington. But he felt that the Chairman of the Committee in entrusting that task to him might have left him something to spare from the speech which he had made and in which he went over the whole subject. Then he was somewhat discouraged by the words which had fallen from his Excellency who had given him a very broad hint that in a hot shamiana they must speak as little as they could. However he (the speaker) fortified himself by the reflection that in a gathering of Bombay citizens they could not part without adequately expressing their sense of obligation to their Excellencies for the kind manner in which they had come there that day (Applause). He was not one of those who believed that the promotion and development of the industries and manufactures of India would prove a panacea for all their evils. He was not one of those who thought that they should not devote themselves to any thing but that promotion and that development. But he did earnestly believe and he thought nobody would deny it that the promotion and developements of the industries and manufactures of this great country would go very far towards the promotion of its welfare and its prosperity (Hear, Hear). He read the only other day an address delivered by Mr. Gilford Moulsworth, who had been elected to the chair of the Institute of Engineers and who said that if India were isolated from the rest of the world there was no mineral, no raw material and nothing that they (the Indians) could not produce themselves, not only for the propose of providing for themselves but for sending them for export to England, to Europe and to the other parts of the world. (Applause). In the past he thought this Excellency would allow him to say so, that both the people and the Government had proved rather indifferent to this important work of developing the industries and manufactures of India. But to their great gratification, signs were apparent that the Government and the public were waking up to the necessity of devoting themselves to this important task, and that was why they were so grateful for their Excellencies being present and helping and assisting them in this important and beneficial work (Applause). Speaking there, one spoke under the terrors of the Official Secrets Act. (Laughter). He trusted his Excellency would not order his prosecution for disclosing any official secret. The Secretariat was closed with doors of brass and triple steel and still they did get glimpses of things going behind the doors, and if he was not irrelevant he should like to say why they should have closed the doors of brass and triple steel. Because he knew that if those doors were open what was sometimes considered unfair and hard criticisms would be turned into admiration for kindly deeds—he might say for many loving and generous things—done by the Government officials within the doors. (Applause). They were sometimes subjected to have criticisms through ignorance, but they were themselves responsible for it. He trusted that he betrayed no official secret, when he said that with the capacity, the courage and will to judge for himself which had always distinguished his Excellency, he had extended the hand of support and countenance to this Exhibition—if he might use a hackneyed phrase altered a little—irrespective of all consideration of caste or creed, race or politics. (Hear hear and Laughter). In a speech delivered by his Excellency the other day, he said that the principles by which he was guided in his administration, were the principles of administrative honesty and equal justice. If his Excellency would allow him, he would add one more principle to those two and that was kindly and liberal sympathy which was the result of broad-minded culture and warm hearted impulse which they noticed there that day. In giving them the help that his Excellency had done, he had shown them, that the most valuable fruits of administrative honesty and equal justice could only be obtained by extending to the people kindly and generous sympathy. The Government had infinitely obliged them by giving them the Oval, for were it not for the great gift their exhibition would not have been so successful and they should not have been able to do what they had done. As to the success of the exhibition he might say that for it they owed a great deal to the arduous work and great zeal which Mr. Vithaldas had brought to bear upon it and also to the valuable services of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, without whose assistance no show in Bombay was ever organised. He might add that if they ever had a permanent museum in Bombay such as was indicated by his Excellency, he thought the services rendered on this occasion by Messrs Vithaldas and Murzban would be of immense value to them. Now he had a far more agreeable graceful task before him and that was to thank her Excellency Lady Lamington for warding the cause of the ladies' Section of the Exhibition. They remembered how Lady Lamington had won all their hearts during the last Bombay season by taking a kindly and sympathetic interest in everything connected with the welfare of the city (Applause). He was sure he was not disclosing an official secret or to use the Irish way of expressing it a public secret when he said that their Excellencies were going about and prying into every nook and corner of Bombay. In fact their Excellencies were described and considered and spoken of with the same admiration and affection as were the representatives of the Kaliph of Bagdad, the famous Haroon Alraschid, who was going about in the city in the old days. (Loud Applause).

The ceremony over, their Excellencies were conducted to the Ladies' Section pavilion on entering which, a basket presented by the Florist, Mrs. H. A. Dubash, which hung over the door, automatically sprung open, and flowers were strewn over them. On taking their seats on a dais which was also erected here, Miss Serene M. Cursetji, one of the Honorary Secretaries, made the following speech:—

We, the members of the Ladies Committee of the Women's Section of the Congress's Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, feel honoured by your kind visit to our Pavilion, and we reckon it as an additional instance of the hearty co-operation shown far and wide from all parts of India. In several of its principal towns, Indian ladies had formed themselves into committees and in some places a few kindly inclined English ladies had joined these Indian ladies and sent us beautiful collections for our Competition and Loan Divisions. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to thank one and all for their kind and sympathetic cooperation. Considering the every brief period of a month and a half in which we had to organise and work up this Section, we admit that the work is not as complete as it would must have been, had we had a longer period for working.

Our motive however has been to initiate a small beginning for showing the variety of arts and trades for females which exist in various parts of India and to revive old industries and develop new ones for the women of India. We express our cordial thanks to the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, for the graceful compliment he has paid to our Ladies' Committee. We must also make special mention of their Highnesses the Dowager and the present Maharani of Mysore and Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda for consenting to be the Patronesses of this Section. We must not omit to mention also the Dewan Sahib Hanmant Row of Madras, who has worked with marked zeal to advance our cause. It gives us pleasure to announce that some fifty Industrial Institutions and Homes have also sent work done by them, and the Mulagamunder Convent in Travancore has sent under the charge of one of their sisters, some six lacemakers actually to be working at our Pavilion, showing the process of their industry. It would be ungrateful of us if we did not especially refer to one of our Secretaries, Miss N. H. Patuck, on whom fell the heaviest work as the contribution receiving Secretary. Had it not been for her indefatigable energy, we would not have been able to make even this somewhat incomplete display we are making to-day. We must also give our hearty thanks to Mrs. D. J. Tata to whose zealous work we owe the entire beautifying of our Pavilion. We also thankfully acknowledge the responsible duties of Honorary Treasurer, Lady Jehangir has been performing. In conclusion we once again repeat our thanks to Your Excellency Lady Lamington for having so gracefully opened our Pavilion and to both your Excellencies for the honour of this visit. As time did not permit our completing the arrangements in this Pavilion, we hope your Excellencies will grant us the additional honour of paying us another visit at your Excellencies' convenience.

On leaving this pavilion their Excellencies visited the two main Art courts and then left, promising to visit the Exhibition again.

MURDER BY POONA SYCES.

SENTENCE OF DEATH CONFIRMED.

MR. A. LUCAS, Sessions Judge of Poona, in November last, convicted Vithlya Dawjee Gaikawad and Bhau Narayen of murdrer, and sentenced them each to death. An appeal by the accused was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon Mr. Justice Aston at the High Court on Thursday. Mr. K. M. Jhaveri appeared for accused No. 1, and Mr. G. K. Dandekar for No. 2, while Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

In this case the two accused, who were syces employed in the stables at Poona, were found guilty of the murder of a boy named Dagdu Arjuna, aged about six or seven years, by drowning him in a nullah near the Empress Gardens at Poona. As remarked by their Lordships, Mr. Lucas had laid the case before the jury in a manner to which they found no exception whatever could be taken on any ground, and the jury by a unanimous verdict found both the accused guilty of the murder of the boy. Each one of the accused, after he was arrested, made a statement, before the Magistrate, which had been recorded according to law, and was, in their lordships' opinion, voluntarily made. In these statements, each one of them to a certain extent tried to throw the actual burden of the guilt upon the other. Mr Lucas, their Lordships thought, was perfectly right in saying that under these circumstances, the jury must not take self-exculpating statements of one into consideration as against the other accused. With regard to accused No. 1, it appeared clear upon the evidence that he knew this boy before the murder, and that he enticed him away from his mother's house, that he was seen with the boy; and the boy, with regard to the identification of whose body there was no doubt whatever, was found drowned in the nullah. The evidence was also clear that he afterwards took the ornaments, which were proved to be ornaments the boy was wearing, to a Marwari and disposed of them. Under these circumstances, their Lordships had no doubt whatever that the offence had been proved against accused No. 1 apart from any question of his confession. As against No. 2, there was his own statement which could legally be admitted against him, and which had not in any way been withdrawn by him. He said he was behind accused No. 1, and the boy, 15 or 16 paces, and that accused No. 1 asked him to see if any one came behind. He then went on to describe how accused No. 1 took the boy to the edge of the canal, and that he from that distance, that is 15 or 20 paces, saw how by degrees accused No. 1 murdered the boy, and how he took out by his teeth the silver anklet in the boy's leg; and then he went on to say that he was perfectly aware of what accused No. 1 was attempting to do with the ornaments. It appeared as against both the accused that, after they had pledged these ornaments, they absconded from Poona. They used a portion of the money in purchasing railway tickets, Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 were spent in Bombay here and there; and he then gave an account of clothes, etc., purchased by accused No. 1. Their Lordships found that the guilt of each of the accused was clearly established; and they did not think they should be justified in any way in mitigating the sentences which had been passed upon the accused. They therefore, dismissed the appeals and confirmed the convictions and the capital sentences.

A NEW BIRTH IN THE FAR EAST.

(Concluded from page 4,)

These, I have learned, are the salient features of the reformation at which Japanese policy is aiming. Russia has forfeited all right to her former privileged position. She has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and the task of Chinese regeneration has been given to the competent hands of Japan. The latter has shouldered a task from which Britain and America both shrank, and it should be our part to back her for all we are worth; for let us ever remember that, unless Japan had come to the rescue, the doom of the Anglo-Saxon in the East was at hand. Let us all, then, pray to the God of battles for the success of the gallant sons of Nippon, and give them all sympathy which they value and deserve.

Already in the Far East the conditions obtaining are vastly different from when the war began. Under the guidance of Japan, whose prestige and future influence in the Far East are crystallising into a great certainty China is daily growing in strength and resolution. Korea, even, is being educated, organized, civilised, and drilled. America is preparing to support her role in the China Seas, and with indubitably greater energy since the re-election of President Roosevelt.

The Oriental destiny, which Russia proclaimed as hers, has been rendered impossible by her own monumental folly, and already in the light of rising dawn her failing attempt to maintain herself in the great fortress which she raised to dominate the Eastern Seas, is revealed in the guise of a superannuated waste of energy. Russia had her chance. She terribly misused it, and meanwhile a new thing is coming to the birth.

THE Kaiser is busy, says the "St. James's Gazette." The same day saw him launching a new battleship and presenting Frederick the Great's statue to America. On the battleship Berlin opinion seems to be sound, but the statue divides it. A Bismarckian journal insinuates that the Emperor is "running after" America, that such presents tend to make the Americans "more vain and insolent than ever," that the Emperor ought to show them "less friendship and more energy." Yet while he expressed friendship in a statue he demonstrated energy in a battleship. What more could be wished? A smaller statue and a bigger battleship might have met all demands, but surely the Bismarckian journal would not suggest that the battleship should have been sent to America and the statue kept at home. It is just as well, on the whole, to keep one's energy handy; and as for friendship both Germany and America should know what happens "when two strong men come face to face."

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The American Cotton Crop.

THE COPPER MARKET.

BANKING DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

In their cotton circular of November 15, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, have the following interesting remarks :—"There is undoubtedly a holding back by planters, in the expectation of a better demand after the election, together with an impression that the falling off in the November movement would attract speculation to cotton. This idea has also prevailed in all of the large cotton markets, though the decrease in the movement has not as yet had this effect. Nor has it created a tendency towards reduced crop estimates. On the contrary, the prevailing estimate is for a crop in excess of 11,500,000 bales. Speculators are looking at such an estimate as ample for the world's requirements, and are regarding such a crop as offering a better argument for the purchase of Southern securities than for the purchase of cotton." The speculative interest is said to be probably smaller than for many years, and Messrs. Hubbard cannot "recall a year when at this season some strong convictions were not evident in large commitments for the future course of prices." The market in short, awaits new developments, and the main support for some days is said to have come from Egyptian buying, based on reduced estimates of the Egyptian crop. Though there was "rather more disposition in the local trade to look for, an advance than for a decline," Messrs. Hubbard are doubtful whether speculation "is sufficiently strong to sustain prices ' without some great falling off in the movement.

Discussing the economic outlook for the United States on the morrow of the Presidential election, Mr. Henry Clews, of New York, writes :—" We may look for a good business season in spite of high prices ; but it must be borne in mind that conditions are highly favourable for stimulating increased production, and that we are steadily approaching a period when production will overtake consumption and then price concessions must follow. Conditions are vastly different now from the recovery which began just eight years ago with Mr. M'Kinley's election. Then we were on the low-level basis ; now we are on the high-level basis, and it follows that the boom which began in 1896 is not to be repeated in 1905. On the contrary, prudent business men will move cautiously, although there is a distinct tendency towards a revival of enterprise because successful speculations during the last three months have rekindled hope and confidence. In all probability bankers and other who support new schemes will have to exercise a great deal of discretion and self-restraint during the coming year, else we may easily be led into a repetition of the reckless ventures which brought us disastrous panic conditions throughout 1903."

Although a considerable amount of business in manufactured goods has been done for the Levant, many of the Armenian and Greek shippers to that market have not been able to execute a quantity of their orders. This is more particularly the case with goods for dyeing and printing required for the spring trade. The cause, it is needless to say, is that merchants in Turkey and Asia Minor have held back their purchases in the hope of lower prices, and when compelled to buy they have not only to contend with the long delivery required by the maker but also a delivery almost as prolonged from the dyer and printer. This means the loss of the season's trade to great extent, as the largest stocks usually held by grey cloth agents and printers who cater for this trade have long since disappeared. The smaller firms who buy old lots, seconds, jobs, &c., for the Beyrout and Aleppo market complain of their limited turnover owing to the depletion of stocks and the firm prices, agents and manufacturers ask for any small lots they have on hand. Reports from Constantinople and Smyrna indicate that the Italian makers of "cabots" and drills are not only asking for extended delivery but also advanced prices for their goods.

There seems to be no very definite expectation as to the future course of the copper market, possibly because the causes of the recent rise are completely hidden from all but a very few men. The improvement in the market began as far back as August last, and seemed then to be caused by increased consumption in Europe. At that time the metal trades in America were more or less quiet—some of them even depressed. Copper rose very gradually until the end of October, and the total increase in price for the two months was under £4 per ton. Since then, however, we have seen a rise of a further £4, or thereabouts, which has been much more rapid. The first rise can, no doubt, be credited to legitimate causes ; the second is more probably the result of speculation. Large quantities of copper were bought for consumption up to the end of October, and large quantities have been bought since as a "bull" speculation. If the consumers have satisfied their wants for some time, will the "bull" speculators be able to wait until purchased stocks have been consumed ? It is possible that standard copper at anything near £70 will soon check the ardour of buyers and bring about a natural and a needed reaction.

The experiment which is being made by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank of adding to its ordinary business that of a savings bank will be watched with considerable interest. Like all reforms and innovations, it will be looked upon for a time by conservative minds with doubts. As a class, English bankers are very conservative, and rightly so, because it is of the essence of good banking to proceed in all matters of business with caution. Still, the world moves, and no part of its great industrial organisation has developed more in modern times than banking. The question in this case is. Is the principle right ? Can a joint-stock bank do the work of a savings bank without prejudice to its ordinary business, and with benefit to those who may entrust to it their small savings ? As to the bank itself, if the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank likes to receive shillings from small depositors, to keep an account of them, and hand them back whenever they are asked for, it is very difficult to understand where the grave danger comes in which the head of a great London bank is reported to apprehend. Suppose, for example—a very sanguine supposition,—that the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank were to succeed, in the course of two or three years, in attracting a million pounds in these small deposits. Is it probable that in some crisis or panic a sudden rush might be made for this special part of the banks deposits, and that the resources of the bank might be unduly strained ? Such an issue is hardly conceivable. Probably the danger which Mr. Felix Schuster apprehends is that the savings bank business may be engaged in by weak concerns in which the interests of the small depositors might be endangered. But the opening which a substantial bank like the Lancashire and Yorkshire is offering to small depositors is the most effectual protection they can have against weaker and less sound concerns.

It seems hardly likely that the bank itself will reap any considerable harvest out of its new venture but the bank may be safely left to take care of itself. It will at any rate gain the credit of being no respecter of persons and of placing its services at the disposal of every class in the community. Among the advantages for depositors set forth in the circular issued by the bank is that of secrecy. The same advantage is offered by the Post office Savings Bank, but it may be claimed that the confidential relations between a good joint-stock bank and its customers are unique, and that the small depositor will find out that the bank manager is his friend in a way hardly possible in the case of a Government department. At the present time the Lancashire and Yorkshire savings depositor will probably get one half of one per cent less interest than he can get at the Post-office Savings Bank. Against this he may set the privileges of withdrawal without notice, the safe custody of his valuables without charge (which the bank will undertake) and the collection of cheques or any other banking business he may require.

Many complaints by traders that less scrupulous competitors were misdeclaring the nature of their traffic, with a view of obtaining a lower rate of carriage, have led the railway companies to take joint action in the matter. The practice is more prevalent than was at first supposed, but the Manchester officials anticipate little difficulty in suppressing it. Many glaring cases have come to their notice, but when they have taken the matter up with the consignors, assurances have been received that correct declarations would be given in future, and in a few instances the principals have disclaimed any knowledge of what was going on, and have thrown the blame on subordinates. In Birmingham the evil is more deeply rooted, and the representations by the Chamber of Commerce there appear to have been made none too soon, whilst in London the companies in their own interests have resorted to prosecutions.

For some weeks past persistent rumours have been circulated respecting a contemplated fusion of the venerable Hand in Hand Fire and Life Insurance Society and the Commercial Union Assurance Company. The offices concerned steadily refused to be "drawn," and it was only on the publication of the Parliamentary notice that any particulars of the scheme became known. According to the text of this notice full provision is made for the fusion of the two undertakings, the Commercial Union acquiring the "business, goodwill, name, property, funds, assets, rights, powers, and privileges, debts and liabilities of the Society." As is customary, a trust fund will be formed to meet the claims and bonus liabilities of the Hand in Hand, which, as a mutual office, has been able to grant its policy-holders terms of unusual generosity. From a purely sentimental point of view the suggested amalgamation has aroused considerable feeling. The Hand in Hand is the oldest existing insurance institution, having been in active operation since the year 1696. Although in point of magnitude not by any means in the front rank of insurance offices, the old society can claim to possess connections of a widespread and valuable character. Both in the fire and life departments the business of the last twenty years has shown the steady increase consistent with the progress of a carefully managed concern. According to the returns last published (to 31st December, 1903) the Hand in Hand boasts of a premium income amounting to £402,673, with total funds of £3,214,365. The Commercial Union, on the other hand, is one of the most enterprising of the existing offices. Established in 1861 as a protest against the autocracy of the then newly established Tariff offices Committee, it leapt at once into prominence, taking a position which has since been and appears likely to be maintained. For several years past the annual fire premiums of this Company have been well over a million sterling, the additional income from the life and marine department combining to produce a mammoth organisation showing ramifications of a far-reaching character. The members of the Hand in Hand office need have little fear that their interests will suffer in the event of the amalgamation proceeding to an issue. An institution possessing some £10,000,000 in funds, such as would result from the fusion of the two offices, speaks reassuringly in the matter of security.

BOMBAY EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

The following resolution by the Government of Bombay on the administration reports of the Excise Department (Abkari and opium) in the Presidency, Sind and Aden is published :—

The chief feature of the report is a marked increase under all main heads in the excise receipts in the Presidency proper. The increase is most noticeable under "Country liquor," the revenue from which exceeded that of the preceding year by 8½ lakhs, an increase of over 12 per cent. The revenue from toddy increased by over a lakh and a half, and that from opium by a little less than a lakh. The Governor in Council agrees with the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari that this increase in the consumption of luxuries to which the people are accustomed is to be regarded as a sign of their return to prosperity after succession of bad seasons.

Government still await the proposals for improving the abkari administration promised by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari in his memorandum No. 5290, dated 30th September 1903 (vide Government Resolution No 7723, dated 5th November 1903).

By the statement made in paragraph 13 of the Report for the Presidency proper, that taxation upon country spirit in Poona was raised above tariff rates, it is presumed that the Honourable Mr. Jenkins means that the amounts paid for licenses together with still-head duty raised the average amount per gallon which a shop-keeper had to pay above the tariff rate of duty. But it is not usual to designate as taxation what people pay for the privilege of selling, and misunderstanding is likely to result from doing so.

As regards the information called for by the Government of India in their letter No. 2455-s.R. dated 21st April 1904, referred to in paragraph 89 of the Report for the Presidency proper, a special report should be submitted as soon as the Commissioner has received the Collectors' reports. Along with this report Government will consider the remarks made in paragraphs 26 to 33 of the Report for Sind.

The excise receipts in Sind are stationary. With reference to the remarks made by the Commissioner in Sind in paragraphs 9 and 15 of his report it is observed that in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Sind report for 1901-02 the Commissioner noted a reduction in selling prices of intoxicating drugs, and promised to (1) abolish a shop or two, (2) fix minimum retail prices, and (3) put an upset reserved fee on the shops where prices had been lowered to an undesirable point. In paragraph 4 of the Report for the eight months ending 31st March 1903 he reported that he had done none of these things, preferring to wait and see whether matters would right themselves. From the present report it seems that shops have decreased ; but there is nothing to show that a minimum selling price or an upset reserve license fee has been fixed. The attention of Mr. Muir-Mackenzie is drawn to these facts, and he is requested to consider whether the increase in consumption accompanied by a continuous decrease in revenue is not due rather to absence of measures to work the single shop system than to the system itself as surmised in the last sentence of paragraph 15 of his report. It would appear that while the shop-keepers are allowed unlimited competition amongst themselves in selling the drugs, with the result that while consumption increases shops are given up as unprofitable, nothing is done to promote competition among would-be licensees at the auctions of the right of retail vend, with the result that realisations from these auctions decrease. The measures to remedy this state of things appear to be what the Commissioner in Sind proposed in 1902, viz, the fixing of an upset price for each license, the restricting of the number of licenses systematically and not by casual closures as seems to have occurred, and perhaps the fixing of minimum selling prices. These measures seem to be needed in addition to the increase of duty on charas with effect from 1st April 1904 on which alone the Commissioner appears inclined to rely. As regards the last measure suggested the Commissioner should be requested to state whether he thinks there are any means of enforcing a minimum selling price or whether there would be any advantage in fixing one.

Mr. Muir-Mackenzie should be requested to hasten the submission of his report on the question of replacing the opium farm by the single shop system.

The report for Aden calls for no remarks.

THREE HOURS UNDER WATER.

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL OF A NEW SUBMARINE.

SUCCESSFUL experiments with the British Submarins B I have been completed at Barrow-in-Furness. The submarine, which was launched at Barrow early in the month, is of a new and larger type. It was taken into deep water outside Barrow harbour, and was put through a series of evolutions with great success and without the slightest hitch. It remained under water at one time for three hours, and the length of the submersion caused some apprehension on board the big boat which was inattendance. It floated to the surface some two miles away, and the crew reported that it could have stayed down much longer. The Admiralty representatives present expressed themselves highly gratified with the results of the experiments.

The success of B I having been established, it is expected that the Admiralty will forth give out orders for additional submarines included in the programme of construction for this year.

THE MYSTERIOUS YACHTS.

FOR A WAGER.

HOW THE CAROLINE WAS RUN TO LIBAU.

The Mysterious Mr. Roche—the Captain Kettle of fact, who ran the Caroline from the Thames to Libau—has been identified, writes the Express Paris Correspondent here, was none other than the heir to a peerage. He is the Hon. James Burke Roche, brother and heir of Lord Fermoy, of the Irish peerage.

The Hon. Mr. Roche is as well known in Paris as he is in London or New York, and no more daring scion of a noble house could have been selected to do the reckless deed of running a destroyer out right under the nose of the British authorities. The act of careless bravery is one quite fitting in with the whole of Mr. Roche's career, for he has led revolutions in South Africa, fought Red Indians in the Wild West of America, and experienced countless adventures in all parts of the world.

Out in the wilds of Montana there is a grave nicely planted bearing a tomb-stone inscribed, "Sacred to the memory of the Hon. James Roche," as a memoir of the time when during the Bannock war in 1879, Mr. Roche was supposed to have been killed by the Indians.

The tombstone was erected by his mother, Lady Fermoy, and it was not until five months later that Mr. Roche turned up from a long hunting trip in Wyoming and was hailed as one from the dead.

THE WAGER.

How the adventurous dash of the "Caroline" came to be arranged is in itself a tale of more than ordinary interest. Here in Paris among the Russian colony the details are very well known, and "that daredevil Roche," as he is known, is looked upon as a man out of the pages of the days when startling deeds were more common than in the prosaic present.

Some three months ago Mr. Roche was sitting in one of the exclusive clubs of St. Petersburg, in company with several officers of the Russian Admiralty including Admiral Wirenius, and a member of the Czar's suite. The Russians were making light of the reputed bravery of the British, and asked where were the daring Englishmen of old days who had illuminedjmany a page of history and fiction. Had they all disappeared ? Had British pluck entirely disappeared ? The Japanese said the Russians were constantly obtaining ships and munitions from England, yet Russia could obtain none, not because the British were unwilling to sell, but because no Englishman could be found with courage enough to take a boat away and deliver it in Russia.

Mr. Roche, who had been maintaining British courage, spoke up and said : "I am not an Englishman strictly speaking, but Irish, and, if you will get a boat I will wager any reasonable amount that I will deliver the boat at any Russian port you name."

The wager was made—£500 a side. A captain of the Russian navy was sent to England. He quietly visited the shipbuilding yards of the Thames, looked over the boats, and wired to his Government that the Caroline at Yarrow's would be a satisfactory acquisition.

Mr. Roche was informed that the boat was there, and was asked if he was prepared to deliver her or forfeit his wager.

The rest is history. The Caroline made her dash and was delivered at Libau and the daring Irishman won his wager of £500, and is the talk of three capitals—St. Petersburg, Paris, and London.

EXCITING CRUISE.

One of the crew of the Caroline now in Paris gave me several interesting details of the voyage.

"I had no definite idea of the destination of the Caroline," he said. "The story that she was to be taken to a German port and then shipped to America as a yacht struck me at once as being fishy, but being assured of good pay and liking adventure I was ready to go anywhere, and not inquire too closely into things that were not strictly my business.

"On the afternoon of October 6 we were out in the Thames trying the compasses and getting things in ship-shape. Our stores and bedding ashore, as it was the intention to sail that night after eight o'clock. We had just about time to make a couple of turns with the vessel and ascertain the variation of the compasses when a fast motor-boat darted out to us with a message that we had better be off at once or the police would surely stop us.

"Off we made at once without food other than some tins of biscuit, some bread, and a bag of potatoes. All our fresh meats, provisions, sea clothes bedding, in fact everything necessary for the voyage, was ashore. But away we went past Gravesend out into the North Sea.

"No sooner had we cleared the protecting arms of the Thames than we ran into a terrific gale.

IN DANGER OF SINKING.

Our little craft tossed and pitched, and many a time I thought she would turn turtle or her thin sides would collapse and send us all to the bottom. Then, to add to our discomfort of being in thin, wet clothing, without dry changes, our cook, an old seagoer, upon the first touch of the gale, went deadly sick, and it was a serious question whether he would live during the passage. We had to shift for ourselves in the matter of food—unsubstantial rations of dry biscuit and a little tinned soup. The sack of potatoes which the skipper used for his bed was a godsend. We practically lived on potatoes in every form for three days. When we reached Cuxhaven we got food and clothes, and then came our run through the canal.

When we got to the eastern end o' the canal an officer boarded us. What boat is this ? he asked.

"The Caroline was the reply. No permission," he said, 'has been asked by the British Government for this boat to pass the canal, and besides the Caroline is not on the British Admiralty lists.'

"No permission is needed,' said our skipper. 'This is a yacht.'

INCREDULOUS GERMAN.

"'Yacht!' howled the German. 'Don't I know the difference between a yacht and a ship of war ? I shall report this matter to the Port Admiral.'

"Away he went, and then we decided to make another run for it, for we knew if we did not our goose was cooked. 'Full speed ahead!' signalled the skipper to the engineer, and with a spurt of about twenty-nine knots, we flew by the guardship.

"'Bang!' went one of her guns, firing an unshotted discharge as a signal to us to stop.

"We naturally paid no heed. 'Bang!' went another signal gun, but did we stop ? Of course not. By the time the Germans had got their real ammunition up we were well out of range, and their shells did not trouble us.

"About sixty miles out from Libau two cruisers met us and escorted us into that port. Then we were shipped back to England on a German steamer."

THE CAROLINE'S PURCHASER.

HOW THE BOAT WAS MADE READY.

MR. SINNETT'S STORY.

Mr. Sinnett, who bought the Caroline from Messrs. Yarrow, and arranged for her sale and delivery to the Russians, is an Irish gentleman living in Paris.

I called on him this morning, (Nov. 24) writes the "Express," correspondent and received some further details of the venture-some cruise.

Mr. Sinnett's first expression was one of regret, "I am sorry" he said, "that the Hon. James Burke Roche's name should have become known, for although he took the Caroline across to Libau it was an understood thing that his name should not be mentioned. He has been a member of Parliament, and wishes to sit again in the House of Commons.

"You have heard how Mr. Roche undertook to take the boat across to Libau in response to a challenge uttered in a club at St. Petersburg. Let me tell you how the boat was acquired. In the issue of 'Engineering' for April 8 there appeared a full description and drawings of the Caroline. I knew that the Russian Government wanted torpedo-boat destroyers, and I knew that there existed in Russia an institution of private patriotic persons who had subscribed large sums of money to acquire warships for the Navy.

THE OFFER TO RUSSIA.

I put myself in communication with this institution, and offered to do my utmost to provide them with a torpedo-boat destroyer, the details of which I mentioned. My offer was accepted, and a substantial sum named as the price that would be paid on the delivery of the boat at Libau.

I communicated with certain gentlemen, who shall be nameless ; and we formed a private syndicate to purchase the destroyer. The money was immediately put together, and on September 23 I was interviewing Mr. Yarrow in his private office with a cheque in my pocket.

I asked Mr. Yarrow for a fast-running steam yacht for a wealthy American, and the transaction was carried out in precisely the same way as when Mr. Yarrow sold the Tarantula, and the boat was towed across the ocean. Here is the receipt for the money—and Mr. Sinnett produced a stamped form, on Messrs. Yarrow's notepaper, acknowledging the receipt of 25,000frs. (£1,000) as a deposit for a "steam yacht." The money was paid by a French cheque.

The same evening that I purchased the boat, a Japanese gentleman entered Mr. Yarrow's office, and in my presence offered to buy the boat at any price.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Mr. Yarrow told me that he should give the usual notice to the Admiralty that he had sold a torpedo-boat destroyer.

"And here is the funny part of the business," continued Mr. Sinnett, with an amused smile. "Mr. Yarrow gave notice to the Admiralty as soon as the deal was concluded, and the Admiralty were therefore in possession of the information on September 24.

Apparently they did not consider the matter of much importance, for no action was taken. At our request, Mr. Yarrow put on eighty extra men, and they worked day and night, using Bunsen's flares after dark. This aroused the attention of the Thames river police, who reported the matter to the Admiralty and the Board of Trade.

The work was completed, and at midday on October 3, with the crew battened down below the hatches, and all the salient features of a destroyer carefully covered with wooden boxes to resemble cabins, the Caroline glided down the river and away, after we had been warned.

The men, who were engaged at the last moment at £20 a piece for the trip, did not know where they were going, and Messrs. Yarrow were informed that the boat was bound for Hamburg, to be towed across the Atlantic by one of the Norddeutscher-Lloyd Line. This they imparted to the police.

"On reaching Cuxhaven the crew were informed of their destination. They grinned with amusement. They were told that if they wished to land they could do so. Not one of them accepted the invitation. They all went to Libau."

Mr. Koike, of the Japanese Legation, who was interviewed on Monday, states that he did not say that he knew two torpedo-boats had been delivered to the Russians. He said he had heard rumours that two boats were to be delivered to the Russians at Genoa, and he stated at the time that he could not easily believe that an English firms would supply Russia with a war vessel. In any case, Mr. Koike states, the Legation had no official information on the matter.

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

THE FISHERMEN'S CLAIMS.

ADMIRAL SIR CYPRIAN BRIDGE and Mr. Butler Aspinall, K. C., resumed for the fourth day the Board of Trade inquiry into the North Sea outrage.

At the outset, Mr Aspinall said the Commissioners quite appreciated the difficulty there was at present of presenting to them any evidence in support of the claims on account of loss and damage to property, and, in view of that delay, what they had determined to do was to send in their report to the Board of Trade regarding the occurrence. Afterwards they would make a further report relating to the whole question of compensation for loss of life and injury to life, loss of property and damage to property. It might be more convenient to take the evidence on the question of compensation in London later, but that was a matter which they could not finally decide at present.

Dr. Woodhouse said, as regarded the claims for compensation, he did not propose to ask any questions, and on these points the Russian Government did not wish to make any representations at all. That would be left entirely to the International Tribunal.

Mr. Howard Smith, on behalf of the Board of Trade, said he wished to associate himself with what Mr. Lickford had said regarding the conduct of the crew of the Gull. The gallantry they displayed that night was worthy of all praise.

Sir Cyprian Bridge said that he and his learned friend, Mr. Butler Aspinall, quite concurred in the remarks made by Mr. Smith. The Commissioner wished to express their admiration of the coolness and courage shown by William Smith, mate of the Crane, who was now lying in the Hull infirmary, and by Arthur Ray, the second engineer.

Dr. Woodhouse : I should like to say on behalf of those whom I represent how much they regret what had occurred. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to bring the purport of the remarks made by yourselves and my learned friend before the notice of the Russian Embassy.

Mr. Ferens (solicitor), on behalf of the relatives of George Henry Smith, the late skipper of the Crane, then submitted evidence in support of the claim for compensation for his death. He did not propose to put before the Court in public the amount of the claim, as the sum had been calculated on the basis of figures which were the private property of the owners.

Mr. Jackson, for the owners, said the claims were based on shares, and they did not care to have these figures published.

Mr. Helm, a Hull accountant, who put in a detailed statement of the claim, which was not made public, said he knew from personal knowledge that large fortune were made by trawl skippers, some of whom had risen to first positions in Hull. He knew a skipper who died worth many thousands of pounds.

Joseph Arthur Smith, the son, put in his own claim for compensation. He said he was shot while going to look for his father. He intended following the sea, but would not do so now.

Skipper Whelpton, of the trawler Mino, which was badly damaged with the fire, said he claimed £150 for shock to nerves, consequent illness, and medical attendance. By his efforts he saved his vessel, valued at £1,000, and he claimed £500 for his services under this head.

Skipper Green, of the Gull, claimed £50, for the shock to his nerves, and on behalf of himself and crew he claimed £2,000, one third of the value of the Crane, for the services rendered in saving the crew of that vessel.

Skipper Thompson, of the Rangoon, claimed £50 for the shock to nerves and £30 for detention ashore. A similar claim was made by the skippers of the Oceanic, Teal, Tomtit, and Grouse, and the skippers of the Swift, Snipe, and Civic claimed £50 each.

The mate of the Oceanic claimed £40 for shock and £20 for detention. Under the same heads the skipper of the Bassaine and Ruff claimed £50 and £30. For shock to nerves the mate of the Snipe claimed £40, the skipper of the Fame £30, and the chief engineer of the Gull £50.

After some conversation between the Court and Mr. Jackson, it was agreed that Mr. Beeching should put before the Court at a later period the claims of many men in the fleet who were not legally represented, but who had suffered through the Russian attack. This had to apply to about three hundred men.

Chief-engineer Nixon, of the Crane said he had lost all his effects, valued at £16 5s., when his ship went down. He was shot in the back of the head and had been rendered deaf. For these injuries he claimed £1,500.

Leave was given to defer the claims of William Smith, mate, and John Ryder, deck hand, of the Crane, as they were still too ill to attend the court.

Arthur Ray, second engineer of the Crane, who was shot in the chest, claimed £1,000 in respect of his injuries, and £16 19s. the value of the effects he lost through the sinking of the vessel.

Albert Almond, the trimmer of the Crane, shot in the forearm and eye, claimed £1,000 for the injuries and £9 for loss of effects.

Mr. Howard Smith said it was understood that the expenses of all parties would form part of the claim for compensation.

Sir Cyprian Bridge : That is understood.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	11
E Masagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	2	1	10
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	10
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	8	4	90
Same date last year	9	7	88

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	3	6	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	4	3	11
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Masagon, Tarwady and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	2	1	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli.....	1	0	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total.....	10	12	103
Total plague deaths to date...	277,716	239,686	
Same date last year... ...	9	7	88

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL COTTON.

THE report on the early cotton crop of Bengal, for 1904, is as follows :—This report furnishes estimates of area and outturn of the early cotton crop, that is, the crop that is sown before the monsoon rains begin and harvested early in the cold weather. Estimates of the late crop, which is shown partly before and partly after the rainy season and harvested in the hot weather, will be published in February. The early cotton crop is grown principally in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and in the districts of Sonthal Parganas, Manbhum, Singbhum, Ranchi, Cuttack and Hazaribagh. There was very heavy rain in April in the Chittagong Hill Tracts which prevented the jhooms from being properly burnt, and resulted in the seeds germinating poorey. Heavy rain from May to August seriously affected the crop in Hazaribagh and Ranchi. In Orissa the crop suffered on the other hand from want of rain all through the monsoon season.

The table summarising the district reports would show that the normal area under early cotton in these Provinces is 61,500 acres, against 70,400 acres shown as normal last year. The difference is due to the revision of the normal area in some districts, e.g. Monghyr, Balasore, Puri, Hazaribagh and Manbhum. The area sown this year is estimated at 52,000, against 57,100 acres of last year. This decrease is due partly to unfavourable weather and partly also to revision of the areas by some of the district officers. The normal area under cotton and the outturn per acre in the more important districts are at present under investigation, and all the four travelling overseers of this department have been deputed for the purpose, but their reports have not yet been all received. Only one district out of fifteen, e.g., Jalpaiguri, reports a normal crop. Six districts, e.g., Midnapore, Bhagalpur, Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Balasore, and Singbhum, report from 90 to 99 per cent. Five districts report from 60 to 80 per cent. Chittagong Hill Tracts, which is the most important cotton growing area in the Province, reports only 55 per cent while the lowest is reported from Puri (50 per cent.) and Purnaan (40 per cent.) The outturn for the Province as a whole according to the district returns comes to 71 per cent. of a normal crop. It would be safe to estimate the outturn as 75 per cent. The total yield of the early cotton crop this year is estimated at 4,950,500 lbs., against 6,053,100 lbs. of last year. The average yield of the preceeding ten years amounted to 6,123,600 lbs.

STEAMER SHELLED.

DECK PLOUGHED UP.

The steamship Grange, of the Carron Line narrowly escaped disaster in the Firth of Forth. She was fired on in the mist by an unseen warship.

Five shells passed over or close to the vessel, and o sixth ploughed up her deck, and then, striking an obstacle, bounded overboard, Seamen and passengers narrowly escaped death.

The alarming incident seems to have been due to careless firing by a gunboat at practice, for the entry in the Grange's log states that it was impossible to see more than a mile in any direction on account of the haze.

The Grange is a screw steamer of 1,500 tons running regularly between Grangemouth, near Leith, on the Forth, and the Thames. She left Grangemouth on November 16th with passengers and cargo, and was passing down the Forth when she was suddenly bombarded.

Fortunately no lives were lost, and her captain, Mr. C. Shaw, continued the passage to London, where she arrived at the Carron Wharf near the Tower Bridge, on Friday night.

THE CAPTAIN'S REPORT.

Captain Shaw at once reported the matters to his owners.

"Less than two minutes before the firing began," he said, "a passenger had stood in the exact spot where the deck was ploughed up.

"When the first shot was heard and seen to strike the water the steam whistles were blown, and were kept blowing repeatedly during the half-minute or so that the shots were being fired.

"One shell was seen to fall into the water. It was a conical-pointed shell, fully four inches in diameter."

The affair has been reported to the Admiralty, and the Grange, which should have sailed again from the Thames on Saturday, did not leave until yesterday.

An inspection of the ship on Saturday showed that the shell which struck the Grange cut through two of the deck planks to a depth of about three inches. Then it came in contact with the iron cable compressor, over an inch thick, one side of which it carried away. Close to the spot was the look-out man in the bows, and the deck was partly occupied by passengers.

According to a telegram from Edinburgh his Majesty's gunboat Thrush took out a number of Naval Reserve men from Leith on Wednesday for gun practice. After practice the gunboat returned, but reported no unusual incident. It is believed she must have fired the shells which so nearly caused a disaster.

THE PARISIENNE "ZADKIEL."

In her almanac for 1905 Madame de Thebes gives divinations of the future. In the early part of next year (according to the "Telegraph") she predicts that kings and chiefs of States will make themselves talked about more than usual. The year will be a red year, following a grey one. England will traverse periods of great unrest, to be marked by deaths, among these being some which will startle the whole world. Germany will also have cause for morning. Political and Governmental Europe will sustain irreparable losses in the beginning of next year. In France there will be sensational disappearances but a new victory will gained in the domain of thought with the aid of an unknown person, whom, Madame de Thebes has studied without his knowing it. Finally, Rome will be the scene of a sudden change.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 11.

Sunday.—The pressure has fallen briskly in Baluchistan and has been steady or has risen lightly to briskly in North-west India. Depression from Persia affecting Baluchistan, where skies are clouding over. Light falls, snow and rain, have occured in Kashmir, Himalayas and few light showers in East Bengal and Assam. Trincomallee reports one-half inches. Minimarg one-third inch. Light precipitation is possible during the next 24 hours in Baluchistan, West Himalayas and Submountane districts, where weather is slightly disturbed.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid in many places The barometer is in moderate to large defect of normal over the whole area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are ;—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Khandwa, Neemuch, Indore, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Jaipur, Karrchi, Jacobabad, Lahore and Jhansi ; minimum 5° to 7° in defect at Madras, Cuddapah, Bangalore Ahmednagar and Akola and 6° to 10° in excess at Sauger Bhuj Jacobabad, Karachi, Agra, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Cochin and the lowest 46° at Akola.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Sirsa, Delhi, Bhavnager Para, Veraval Akola, Cochin and Negapatam.

Rain in light showers fell at Negapatam.

Weather—An area of abnormally low pressure exists in Sind and weather seems to be slightly unsettled there and also to the westwards of that province.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th December 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·904
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·8
Dew Point	65·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·692
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)...	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	62·3
General Directions of Wind.*	NE. ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* miles	209

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS
Deputy Government Observatory.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

REPROOF AND RALLY.

THE Tsar knows now, it is reported, the contents of the despatches which the Razboropay carried. The cost at which they were conveyed should make them memorable documents in the war. Once it happened that Russian despatches were intercepted, by means as daring as those by which these have been got through. In this instance it was not a warship which was the stake, but the lives of men, and they do not count when heroes hold them. It was during the Crimean war, and the is land of Wardo. Sir Charles Napier learned that, in spite of the presence of a British fleet, important despatches were constantly being landed and forwarded to the officer commanding at Bomarsund. It piqued Napier, and he sent word to the fleet that these things were not creditable to men of spirit. Who would volunteer to scotch this enterprise of the Russians ? Such a question was never asked in vain of a British sailor and young John Bytheses, destined to become an admiral, was the man whom the hour produced. With him went a stoker who knew the language of the residents, and together they dropped into a small bay and proceeded to make themselves invisible.

FOR OLD ENGLAND.

The presence of the pair was soon made known to Russian spies ; and they had to sleep in an outbuilding hidden while soldiers sought everywhere for them ; and on a later day were compelled to put to sea in a crazy boat, disguised as fishermen, to throw off the scent the men who were on their track. Four days the hue and cry lasted, and the fugitives managed to elude pursuit. Then came the day on which the despatches were to arrive. Bythesea and partner concealed themselves by the road over which the escort must travel. At dead of night the Russians came, five of them. Up sprang the Englishman, each covering with his pistol the man nearest him. The despatch-bearers, taken completely by surprise, imagined that the impudent young Britons were the outpost of a considerable force. Two of them fled, and the remaining three were disarmed and compelled to take their places in a boat and submit to be towed off to the British warship Arrogant. With them went their despatches, containing information of the highest importance to the Allies. The adventure lasted four days, and the heroes of it came through without a scratch.

SOME FAILURES.

The history of the siege of Port Arthur will show us, no doubt, as well that of the operations between the armies of Manchuria that errors have been committed on both sides. War always does bring about that result. To some it is given to profit by such accidents. Others return broken be their misfortunes as happened in the case of some of our own generals in the Boer ware, Even the methodical Germans, whose tactics against France are commonly regarded as having been perfect, committed terrible blunders ; an army let a French division escape ; a battle was brought on at

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Tommasina has discovered that vegetation, freshly cut—leaves, grass, flowers, and fruits—are feebly radio-active, but not when dried. He has also found that living birds are radio-active, and he thinks animals in general are probably the same. The intensity of the radiation is greater in adults than young birds, and in active than in resting birds. It seems proportional to the vital energy. The phenomenon having a strict relation with life might be called "bioradioactivity," and may lead to practical results.

Tommasina, whose results were communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Paris by the famous Henri Becquerel the original discoverer of radio-activity has moreover, performed a number of experiments in making all sorts of substances, for example vegetables, animals liquids and solids, temporarily radio-active by means of X-rays and he proposes to utilise the discovery in medicine by making bandages food, or drink &c., radio-active without the use of radium or such-like radio-active bodies. These results of M. Tommasina seem to touch on the vexed question of the N-rays. It may be remembered that Professor Blondlot, Professor Charpentier, and others announced that they had found N-rays proceeding from vegetables and animals as well as from inorganic substances. M. Jean Becquerel,son Henri Becquerel has also announced that the N-rays are similar to the rays of radio-active bodies, for instance, radium, May there not be an identity between the N-rays and the radio-activity of Tommasina, or, at any rate, some confusion between them in their observations? The phosphorscent screen used as a detector of the rays might not show any difference.

According to M. Schmidlin, the colouring matters, malachite green and methylene blue are unchanged at the very low temperature of liquid air, but rose anilines lose their redness and show a yellowish green or other flourescence. The experiments tend to confirm the theory of flourescence held by Stokes.

M. Guillaume has invented an instrument for measuring base-lines in land surveying by means of wire instead of rigid rods. It is made by M. Carpentier, 20, Rue Delambre, Paris.

Tiny black and clear diamonds have already been found in a meteorite of Canon Diablo, Arizona, United States. M. Moissan, the distinguished chemist, finds that these diamonds have been formed in the re-action of sulphides in the midst of phosphorised iron. Silicide of carbon, requiring for its formation a temperature of 1,500 degrees Centigrade, has also been found in the meteorite.

According to Dr. Fisher, of Berlin, the most effective position of sleep for obtaining intellectual rest is to keep the head low by and the feet slightly elevated. Failing all this the body should, at any rate, be horizontal, so as to irrigate the brain well. The habit of sleeping with head low and feet high is, according to the doctor, a remedy for brain troubles and some internal maladies. It can be adopted gradually.

Mr. Killingworth Hedges has brought out a tubular earth for lightning rods. The tube has a pointed end to sink it in the ground, and is also filled with pieces of carbon.

Industrie Electrique" mentions a German patent or a micro-telephone detector of herring and other schools of fish in the water. The microphone in a box is lowered into the water and connected with a telephone on board the fishing boat. The noise of the fish in the water is thus reported.

Dr. Lockyer having shown that periodic droughts and famines may arise from the cycles of the sun, Professor O'Reilly of Dublin, remarks that inundations like that which caused the Zynder Zee might occur at periods of maximum solar-activity. He remarks that the Etruscan cycle was 1222 years, or about eleven solar cycle of eleven years, and thinks it by begin from some flood or cold attributable to solar activity.

Professor Pickering has given the elements of the ninth satellite of Saturn, from which it appears that Phœbus is 12,703,000 kilometres from the planet, and takes 540 days 5 hours to go round it. Phœbus is about 325 kilometres in diameter, and appears less bright than a star of the 14th magnitude.

The castle of Frederiksborg is to serve as a museum for all mementoes of the illustrious Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe.

Werchojansk, Siberia, is considered the northern pole of cold, or place of greatest cold in the northern hemisphere. A temperature of 69·8 Centigrade below zero (the freezing point of water) has been observed there, but the Russian painter, Borrissow, has found a temperature of 70° C. below zero registered on a minimum thermometer left by an Austrian exploring expedition in 1872 in the Straits of Matotckin, Nova, Zembia. Another maximum thermometer registered 14° degrees above zero Centigrade as the highest temperature since 1872. Apparently the place has a good title to be regarded as the pole of cold.

The present war shows that big guns having a calibre of 20 to 30 centimetres are preferable to smaller but quicker-firing guns of 15 centimetres or less calibre.

After the battle of Liao-yang, and the more recent battles in Manchuria, important rains fell, a consequence of heavy firing, repeatedly observed in war.

M. Jaubert remarks that it is rare to see birds perching on "live" electric wires or find their dead bodies under them, and asks whether they have a particular instinct making them wary of such wires. Perhaps the birds have learned by experience; to avoid them as they learn to avoid other dangers.

"Cosmos" describes an authomatic, or penny-in-the-slot washhand stand or "lavabo," for the use of soldiers and for public institutions.

It is stated that not until 1906 will the actual completion of the Panama Canal be resumed. The time until then will be occupied in preparatory works. Already 1,500 men are employed on these.

Dr. Jules Regnault, writing of hygiene among the Chinese, treats of "fung-shui," the magic of directing genii or demons and favourable or unfavourable influences on men. The sorcerer, or Kan-fun-shui-ti teaches the proper precautions to be taken in erecting tombs, houses, making roads, wells, canals, and so forth, in order to banish evil and invite good genii. They avoid straight lines and a northerly direction, because these are favourable to bad spirits. Some of their knowledge is in accordance with hygiene and other sciences

The "Electrical World and Engineer," states that the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company of America are competing with the land wires in sending wireless messages between St. Louis and Chicago at the ordinary Western Union rates.

The new subway at New York is to be heated as well as lighted by electricity.

According to a writer in "Science," the source of the magnetismof the earth is a complicated problem. It seems caused by an unternal magnetism (perhaps of lodestone) as well as by earth currents of electricity, and some emanation from the sun appears to influence it.

A correspondent writes in the "Lancet":—"The Brighton Licensed Victuallers' Association has already approached the Government with a view of obtaining a proper standardisation of spirits; the Wine and Spirit Association is doing the same thing, and this is all the result of the work of the "Lancet" Commission on Brandy. And in the present day when far more whisky is drunk than brandy surely more attention should be given to whisky than has been given in the past. The writer has seen a circular to the trade offering to supply 'finest Irish whisky,' 25 over proof, at 1s. 2d. a gallon (of course in bond,) and has before him as he writes a circular offering to the consumer either Scotch or Irish whisky at 1s. 2d. a gallon. Now pot-still whisky cannot be made under 3s. a gallon; therefore these cheap whiskies must be made from silent spirit which can be bought in this country at from 11d. to 1s a gallon. Whisky as brought by the consumer is supposed to be the product of the distillation of the fermented wort of malt, or malt and grain, in a pot still. But in buping these cheap whiskies he is buying a silent spirt flavoured to imitate whisky, and what is the result? These cheap whiskies can be sold, and are sold, at 3d. and 2 1-2d. a glass. Figures prove that spirit, at 1s. 2d. a gallon 25 over pro of reduced to 17 under proof and duty paid comes to 9s. 9d. a gallon; a gallon contains 64 glasses, which his equal to 1.83d. per glass so that selling that whisky at 2 1-2d. a glass give a profit of 25 per cent. to the retailer; but more than that the man who buys this whisky for 2 1-2d. of 3d. a glass can afford to buy two glasses with the same money or a little more then he would have to pay for one glass of good whisky. This raw immatured silent spirit soon affects the brain, and in this way it is easy to account for the horrible crimes committed under the influence of drink, especially in our seaside ports, and also in some degree may account for the increase in our lunatics. It is high time that the Government did step in and do its best to insure that the spirits sold in thiskingdom are of the nature and quality demanded; or if sophisticated with sleepi spirit should be clearly marked or branded as such.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 22.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut. (now Capt.) J. Norwood, V. C., is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian volunteers. The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieut. (now Capt.) R. H. Kearsley is antedated to Feb. 13, 1904, vice J Norwood V C. The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut R H Kearsley is antedated to April 14, 1904, vice J Norwood, V C. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut R C Partridge is antedated to April 14, 1904, vice R H Kearsley. Second Lieut F W Salmon to be lieutenant, vice J C Close-Brooks, resigned.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—G M Neilson vice Lord F T Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, D S O, promoted; R H R Brocklebank, vice F W L S H Cavendish, promoted.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers—Lieut B D Fisher to be adjutant vice Brevet Major the Hon A W J C Skeffington, D S O, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt H J Brock to be major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col N D Findlay, promoted; Supernumerary Lieut C J A'Court to be lieutenant, vice E A Steel, seconded. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant, Oct 25, 1900:—C B Blake, W A Clayton R H Carrington Second Lieut. A W Connolly resigns his commission.

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut V E Garrett resigns his commission.

IRISH GUARDS.

Second Lieut H G, Lord Guernsey, to be lieutenant, vice H A Herbert-Stepney, promoted.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—Capt D A Callender to be major, vice M H Egan, removed from the regiment on permanent appointment to the Army Ordnance Dept.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut R S Fletcher is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Norfolk Regt—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col F Wintour to be lieutenant-colonel, vice W G Hamilton, D S O, removed from the regiment on appointment to the Staff in India. Capt W R Inglis, to be major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col F Wintour.

The Lincolnshire Regt—Capt and Brevet Major S Fitz G Cox is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Devonshire Regt—Lieut Col. and Brevet Col. H Batseson, C B on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay. Major and Brevet Lieut-Col F C Briggs to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col, H Batson, C B Capt J O Travers, D S O, to be major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col F C Briggs Supernumerary Capt N Luxmoore to be captain, vice J O Travers, D S O.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf)—Second Lieut H L Skrine is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Capt G D Price is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers. The promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated as follows:—S G Francis, D S O, to April 18, 1904, vice G D Price G L Crossman, D S O, to May 26, 1904, vice J S Bartrum seconded Supernumerary Capt T N S M Howard to be captain, vice A J Stephen, promoted. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut C G M Slade is antedated to April 18, 1904, vice S G Francis, D S O, promoted.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—Lieut. R H Darwin is seconded for service as adjutant, 1st bat., Royal Guernsey Militia (Light Inf).

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut C E M Dansey is seconded for special extra-regimental employment. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenant:—H Fitz J Simpson, vice C R T Hopkinson, seconded; W B Curreil, vice S F McI, Lomer, promoted; F H Edwards, vice J A Davenport, appointed adjutant; J Sargent, vice J L Swainson, promoted.

The Cheshire Regt,—Supernumerary Capt, E L Roddy to be captain, vice A S Ash, deceased.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut, H V V Kyrke is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Lieut, R N Phillips is seconded for service with the Chinese Regt, of Inf

The King's own Scottish Borderers—Second Lieut, A S Cooper to be lieutenant, vice G B Stoney, promoted.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt, J H Dutton retires on retired pay, to serve in the Militia, under the conditions of Article 509, Royal Warrant, Oct. 25, 1900.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Supernumerary Capt T E Clerke to be captain, vice D G H Auchinleck, appointed adjutant, 5th batt. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—F G Brown, vice W P Thompson, seconded; G W Willock, vice S G Roe, promoted; A C K Magill, vice J B Dand, deceased.

The Worcestershire Regt—Capt L M Stevens to be adjutant, vice G E Lea, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Welsh Regt—Lieut J H Nash is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt)—Second Lieut H B T Hume to be lieutenant, vice W R Frend, promoted. Second Lieut L O Mott is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Lieut C F Thornton is seconded for service, under the Colonial Office.

The Gordon Highlanders—Second Lieut G R Sawrey-Cookson to be lieutenant, vice F L Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, promoted.

The Connaught Rangers—Capt G H Ford-Hutchinson, D S O, to be major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col C Delme-Radcliffe, M V O, promoted lieutenant-colonel half-pay.

The West India Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—S T Polly, vice A Peel, placed on retired pay; S B Coates, vice S T Polley, second for service with the Indian Army A F Sheringham, vice S B Coates, seconded for service with the Indian Army; F W Woolnough, vice A T Sheringham, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

STAFF.

Capt and Brevet Major C F Romer, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, from a Staff captain, to be a deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, at Headquarters vice Major B R James, the Royal Warwickshire Regt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Col Frederick G T Welch, Lieut-Col R F Trotter.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned ladies to be staff Nurses:—Miss M O'C McCreery (provisionally), Miss M E Neville (provisionally).

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major H A Pratt, R A to be an inspector, vice Major H B Strange, R A appointed First Military Assistant to the Chief Superintendent, Ordnance Factories.

BREVET.

Lieut, Col C T Blewitt, Royal Field Art, to be colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Col J C Dalton, on vacating the appointment of colonel on the Staff, commanding Royal Art, Western District, is placed on half-pay; Capt E S Herbert, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), is granted the local rank of major while employed as assistant adjutant-general, Egyptian Army; second Lieut H L Skrine, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf), is granted the local rank of Lieutenant while employed with the west African Frontier Force,

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned captains are removed from the Reserve of Officers, under the provision of Article 663, Royal Warrant, Oct 25, 1900:—Sir G D Clerk, Bart, F C Romer, C M G.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg-Major C Godson, M D, to be surgeon-lieutenant-colonel.

War Office, Pall Mall, 25th November.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Henry E Gurney, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant, supernumerary to Establishment, with precedence next below H S Sewell. Dated 16th November.

16th (Queen's) Lancers, Captain Alexander E Viscount Fincastle, V C, to be Major vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G P Wyndham, promoted. Dated 29th September.

19th (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars, Captain Archibald J. Campbell, D. S. O. is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry. Dated 7th November.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, Dated 18th October, 1904:—Ernest S. Brand, vice H E. B. Newnham, promoted, Francis Moore, vice E. S. Brand, seconded for service with the Chinese Regiment of Infantry. The Prince Alberts (Somersetshire Light Infantry). The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated to 30th May. 1904, to complete establishment:—P. E. Bradney G. Fleming.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—C. G. Jeffery. to 12th May, 1904, vice B. H. Hall, transferred to the India Army. F. C. Shelmerdine (since resigned) to 19th May, 1904 vice O. V. Edwards, promoted, G. L. Denton, to 25th June, 1904, vice W. B. Walker, promoted B. L. Maddison, to 27th August, 1904, vice F. C. Shelmerdine, resigned.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieutenant Frederick G Brown is seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 15th October, 1904.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Captain Ernest W Moss, D S O, is seconded for service with the West African Regiment, dated 15th November, 1904

The East Surrey Regiment, the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant A R Hewitt is antedated to 18th June, 1904, vice I O'G Maunsell transferred to the Indian Army.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant M J Wheatley to be Lieutenant, vice, E A H Fell transferred to the Indian Army dated 17th June, 1904.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Lieutenant Ernest C Fane resigns his Commission dated 26th November, 1904.

The Welsh Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Henry C L Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice J H Nash, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 23rd November 1904.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Captain Claude E Birch, is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 26th November, 1904.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Second Lieutenant C J T R Wingfield to be Lieutenant, vice H T Thornhill resigned. Dated 16th November. 1904.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Lieutenant Alastair H Mackintosh, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below G.B Daff. Dated 26th November, 1904.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Captain and Brevet Major Degge Wilmot-Sitwell is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 16th June, 1904.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—Ernest G. Dunn to 16th June, 1904, vice Brevet Major D Wilmot-Sitwell, Ernest H Saunders D S O to 4th July 1904, vice C R Spedding D S O seconded. Adrian F T Hughes to 16th July. 1904, vice B H M Fox, seconded.

The restoration to the Establishment of Supernumerary Lieutenant Adrian F T Hughes is vice E H Saunders, D S O, promoted, instead of as notified in the Gazette of 22nd July, 1903.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—H A Gaussen to 15th June, 1904, vice E G Dunn, L G de R Barclay to 16th July 1904, vice A F T Hughes.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants to complete Establishment, Dated 15th November, 1904:—Arthur F G Pery-Knox-Gore, Arthur H Watson, John C M Doran, Frank G G Moores.

Second Lieutenant Charles Ogilvy Hay, from Unattached List, Indian Army, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant R B De la Motte, who exchanges. Dated 25th November, 1904.

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel H A Scott, from half-pay, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Colonel J. C. Dalton, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 19th November, 1904.

Lieutenant-Colonel W P Blood, from half-pay, is retained in the appointment of Deputy-Assistant, Adjutant-General, on promotion. Dated 31st October, 1904.

UNATTACHED LIST.

Lieutenant Reginald Barker De la Motte, from Army Service Corps, to be second Lieutenant, with a view to appointment to the Indian Army, vice C O Hay, who exchanges. Dated 25th November, 1904.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John C L Campbell, half-pay, Royal Engineers, retires on retired pay. Dated 26th November, 1904.

Major W Malleson, 19th Punjabis, Assistant Quartermaster-General (Intelligence Dranch), Headquarters of the Army in India, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed with the Mission to Kabul. Dated 25th November, 1904.

Captain Ernest W. Moss, D S O, The Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed a Major in The West African Regiment, and granted the temporary rank of Major in the Army, whilst so employed Dated 15th November, 1904.

Lieutenant Harold A Kirkby, The Lancashire Fusiliers, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed as a Company Commander, Southern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force. Dated 17th October, 1904.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captain H. H. S. Clay resigns his Commission. Dated 26th November, 1904.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Y. Greenwood M. B. 3rd Lancashire Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant. Dated 26th November, 1904.

HIGH COURT.—Dec. 12.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

For Judgment.

1338—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1313—Maivi R and M—N C Macleod vs Haridas Ramdas and others | Little and Co and D D Romer.

1344—J C Hewia—The Collector of Bombay vs Jacob Issoo David—Ardeser H D und Co.

1366—Payne and Co—Halimabai widow vs Jamboobai widow—Mulla and M.

1368—Jebangi r and S—Shivji Ruttonsey vs Gomabai Unvalla and P.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice E Tyabji

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

758-04—Captain and VChapsey Purbat and others vs Messrs Gill and Co—Wadia and Co—Part heard.

134-04—Kanga and G—Vaiji Hariram and another vs Visam Raiey and another—S B Noble and Khunderao S and L

17-04—Matubhoy J and M—Mohomedbhai Hassambhoy vs Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy—M B Chothia

114-02—Matubhoy J and M—Sonbai widow vs Bharmal Khimji and others—Pestohji B and K

625-24—Matubhoy J and M—Kuttonqai widow vs Vithuldas Canji and othersNCragie L and C—Little and Co

112-04—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co—For dostponement

377-04—Mulla and M—Rahimtulla Hassanvs Memon Ahmed —Muja Hasu Maja—Kanga and F

537-04—In person a pauper—PanCoorang Dhondoo Cudoo vs Damodhur Nuthoo Cudoo and others—Dephtary and F

12104—R P Mehta Hiraji Dayaji Mahnire vs Gomiba widow

662-04—Smetham B and N—Shamoo Khas vs Balaram Sudkoji Bole and others—In person Jamfetji and R

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell,

For Consent decree.

700-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Esaji Tajbhoy vs Cooverji Nusserwanji Mahabieshwawalia—Bicknell M and R

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

78-03—Smetham B and N—Heyn Frane vs Dadabhoy Bapuj Lam and others—Payne and Co

479-04—Sorabji and J—Vincent A S Pereira vs Jocquim V Fernandes and others—Daphtary and F—Part herd. For postponment

123-05—Bhaishunkor K and G—Chimanlal Nagindas vs Gordeundat Radhakissen and another—Ardeser H D and Co—S K and G and E G and W

484-04—Matubhoy J and M—Kursondas Vusonji and anothe vs Wallabhdas Premji and another—Mulla and M—Hiralal and D

50-04—Captain and V—Zynabhi widow vs Goolam Nabi Oomerali and others—T P Pavri

242-04—Mulla and M—Anandebai widow vs Danji Ladha and another—Thukurdas and Co

349-04—Sorabji and J—Goolam Hossein Isaji vs Nurbhai Ismailji—K and J Bilimoria

520-04—Payne and Co Mahomedaly Abdul Hoosen vs Lalj Dewji and another—Mulla and Co.

576-04—Edgelow G and W—Soonderdas Kersondas Vallabhdas vs Jethalal Premanandas and another—Daphtary and F

623-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Gopikabai widow vs Luximon Nanna Patel—Daphtary and Co

387-04—Chitn s and M—Dashmichand Motilal and another vs Shridhar Shrikrishna Kotnvale and others—Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar,

After the rising of the Parsee Matrimonial Court,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

278-04—K and D Shroff—Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Shroff vs Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Sukhia—Craigie L and O—Part heard.

505-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Ramchunder Vithal Shringarpure—Khunderao and S L—Part heard

For sealew of Judgment,

724-03—Malvi H and M—Peer Mahomed Dewji vs Mahoroo—Ebraoim and others—Tyabjee D and Co

For trikl of Issues,

4321—Hiralal and D—Gangaram Ramji vs Mohunlal Carsen and others—Payne and Co—Hiralal D and Daphtary and F

967-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V

384-00—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Madhowjee V

117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhevji and V

103-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Puntheckey and another vs Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer Kungun—Little and Co

465-04—Payne and Co—Vulli Mahomed Hassum vs Vussomji V Vellji and Co—Madhowji and V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs M Chimnaji Sadashiv and other—F P—Pavri and Maganlal J and G

136-03—M and B—Chothia Vajibai widow vs—Soonabai widow—Payne and Co

74-04—Tyabji and Co—Manockbai widow vs Bai Amrat widow and others—Edgelow G and W.

255-01—Pestonji R and K—Hirjibhoy Manockji Sethna vs Dataramji Ramkrishna Koregaoker and others—Mulla and M.

618-04—Captain and V—Rahiabai vs Rahimabai widow Nadirshaw and F

265-01—Daphtary and F—Tokersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited and others—Matoobhoy J and M and D D S.

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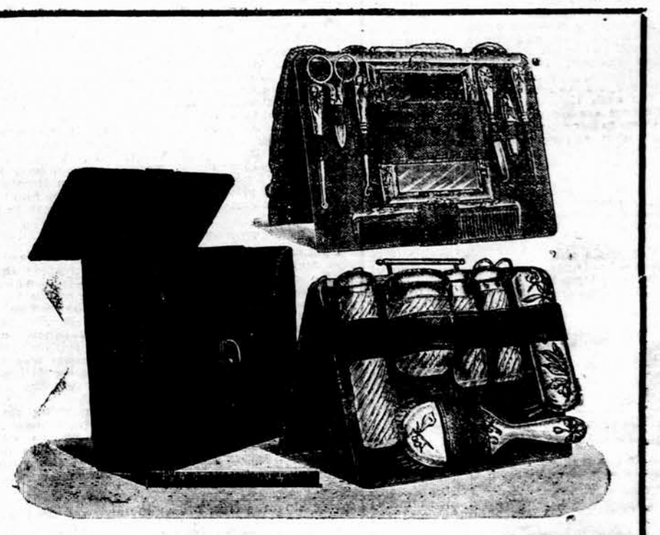

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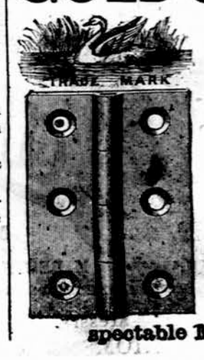

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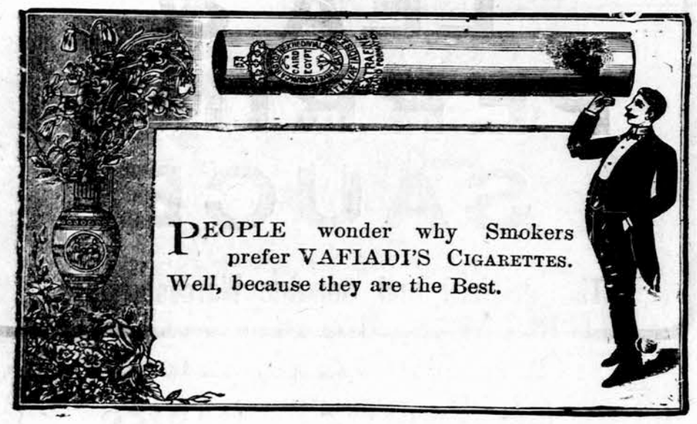

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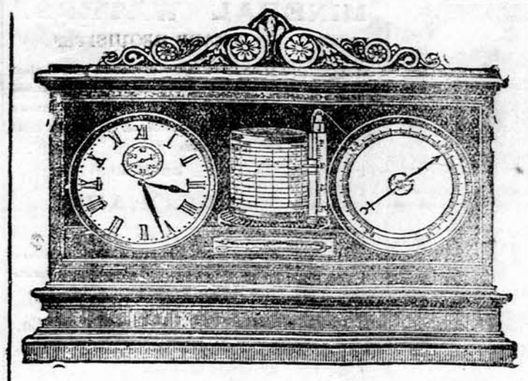

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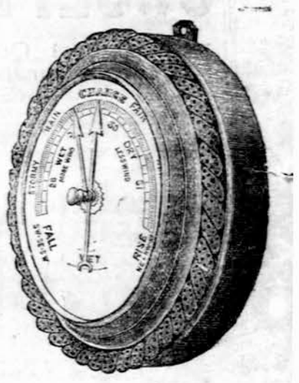

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